

ARMY

NAVY

THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND
SEA AND AIR

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863

JOURNAL

VOL. LXXV—No. 36 WHOLE No. 2902
Est. as 2nd class matter at P. O. at Washington, D. C.
1st. entry Baltimore, Md., under Act of Mar. 3, 1879

Washington, D. C., May 7, 1938

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ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVILIANS .. 6.00
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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

Naval authorization bill passed Senate two to one, Army appropriation conferees meeting with a prospect in sight of a substantial increase in the power of the Army. The people will be pleased, and the President will be able to speak softly and carry a big stick, as his namesake once advocated!

The chances of naval selection reform continue to be bright. They would be with Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, and Senator Hale, former chairman and a member, manifesting keen interest in the subject.

The old saw that silence is golden was put into practice this week before the Senate Military Committee by department officials, who listened to arguments in support of the Sheppard bill increasing enlisted pay. Favorable attitude upon this bill will assure favorable action upon all schedules of pay. At last, the pay question is before Congress, and the reasons for its satisfactory solution are powerful and convincing.

There is unanimous regret in Washington that Colonel Daniel I. Sultan, Engineer Corps, is relinquishing the Engineer Commissionership and assuming command of troops. A difficult detail is being performed, Colonel. The National Capital hopes to see you again in a responsible position.

Secretary Woodring is about to lose his friend and pilot aide, Capt. William L. Ritchie, AC, who is to attend the Air Corps Tactical School. Because the Secretary likes to fly, I gather that another Air Corps officer will be made available for his service.

Rumors are current that Brig. Gen. Irving J. Philippon will be given command of the 6th Brigade at Ft. Douglas, Utah. The assignment is to occur when Brig. Gen. Walter C. Sweeney steps up to be Major General, and takes over the 3d Division.

Maj. Gen. Robert M. Danford, new Chief of Artillery, holds that youth should be served. He is advocating that all officers be put through the Command and General Staff School before they reach the age of 35 years.

Representative Melvin J. Maas, who has been in Marine Corps Reserve Aviation since the World War and now commands a Marine Corps Reserve air squadron in Minnesota, was promoted from lieutenant colonel to colonel on Monday. He was presented with his new commission and silver eagle by Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of Marines at a review at Washington Barracks. On the back of his new insignia of rank is engraved "T. H. to M. J. M., May 2, 1938." Colonel Maas is the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve's first full colonel.

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Senate Approves GSC Bill; House Group Acts

Legislation abolishing the General Staff eligible list was passed by the Senate this week and also approved by the House Military Affairs Committee, and reported to the House.

That the measure constitutes only a partial solution to the "Leavenworth problem," however, was indicated in the statement of Maj. Gen. Robert M. Danford, new Chief of Field Artillery, who in testimony before the House Committee declared that "plans should immediately be drawn to pass all regular officers of our combat arms through the school at Leavenworth by or before they reach the age of thirty-five."

Besides General Danford, the committee heard, Brig. Gen. L. D. Gasser, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, Chief of Air Corps, and Brig. Gen. John J. Kingman, Assistant Chief of Engineers, in support of the bill. General Gasser presented to the committee the same statement delivered before the Senate Military Committee April 21 on an identical bill. At that time, Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, Chief of Infantry, appeared with him in support of the bill, which was approved by the Senate Committee. Their statements were published in the April 23 issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Members of the committee questioned General Gasser as to the bill and Representative Smith, D. of Conn., asked him if the passage of the measure would not lessen the desire of officers to go to the Command and General Staff School and the Army War College. General Gasser declared that it would not, that the importance of the schools would still be recognized and that officers would want to "perfect themselves" as far as possible in their profession. Representative Smith then asked if the Department had given thought to retention of the school requirement and then to provide some other method of getting on the General Staff eligible list so that more officers could be placed on the list. General Gasser said that this was considered the best solution of the problem.

Questioned as to the method of selecting officers for Leavenworth, General Gasser said that it was as impartial as could be made but that often capable officers failed to be given the assignment for reasons beyond control. He stated that excellent officers were being graduated from the schools and quoted Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Commandant of the Army War College, as stating the present class there was the best he had ever seen.

General Westover spoke briefly for the bill, stating that he heartily endorsed it. Forty per cent of the field officers of the Air Corps will never be able to go to Leavenworth, and with the increase in the officer personnel of the Corps, the situation will grow worse, he declared.

General Danford's statement follows: I am extremely grateful for the privilege of appearing before this Committee to endorse in the very strongest terms the testimony already given by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, General Gasser, with reference to pro-

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Navy Building Line of Air Bases

The Navy is building a line of seaplane bases from Dutch Harbor Unalaska, south along the center of the Pacific to American Samoa. Intermediate between the extremities of this line will be bases on three Pacific Islands, Midway, Wake and Canton.

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, revealed the projected line in his testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee, on the Naval Expansion Bill, but as yet no formal announcement has been made by the Navy Department as to complete details.

In response to Congressional efforts to pin him down regarding the Naval frontier of the United States in the Pacific, Admiral Leahy said, "It is impossible for anybody to say where the line of defense is going to be. We have a line shown on the map which we are going to cover in order to obtain information of the enemy. It is not a line of defense. The line of defense may be much closer to our own shores than that; it may be beyond that, but that is a line where we expect to obtain sufficient information upon which to base our operations."

It is understood that Admiral Leahy referred the Congressional committee to the line extending from Dutch Harbor to Midway Island, to Wake Island, to Canton.

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Urge Enlisted Pay Increase

Despite reports from the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments opposing enlisted pay increases as "not in accordance with the President's financial program," the Senate Military Affairs Committee this week held an open hearing on Senator Sheppard's bill for upward revision of the pay schedules for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

The only witness to testify was Mr. J. E. Nieman, National Adjutant and Legislative Representative of the Regular Veterans' Association, which organization is backing the measure.

Official representatives from the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments attended the hearing, listened to Mr. Nieman's statement, but when called upon by Senator Sheppard merely stated that they had nothing to add beyond the statements contained in the adverse reports submitted by their department heads.

Representing the Army were Maj. Paul L. Ransom, (Inf.), GSC; Maj. Edward S. Johnston, Inf., GSC; and Maj. Henry A. Barber, Jr., (Inf.), GSC, all of G-1. Representing the Navy were Lt. Comdr. Forrest M. O'Leary, USN, of the Bureau of Navigation, and Lt. Comdr. Charles M. Garrison, (SC), USN, of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Representing the Marine Corps were: Lt. Col. Donald Curtis, assistant adjutant and inspector; and Lt. Col. Raymond R. Wright, USMC. Representing the Coast Guard were: Comdr. Frank J. Gorman, USCG; District Commander Eugene T. Osborn, USCG, and Chief Pay Clerk William H. Carroll, USCG.

The reports of the War and Navy Departments on the bill were printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 16 and 30, respectively. The report of the Treasury Department, for the Coast

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Chairman Would Drop Officers Deemed 'Unfit'

Revision of the naval personnel bill to permit the discharge of officers deemed unfit was advocated this week by Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, as hearings on the measure got under way.

Senator Walsh put forward the proposition of discharging with a year's pay officers of the grades of lieutenant and lieutenant commander who are found unfit by selection boards rather than retiring them as provided in the bill. The idea of the Committee chairman, suggested to naval officials as the hearings started, May 4, was not exactly defined but as outlined would provide that selection boards should designate for discharge rather than retirement certain of the officers not deemed fitted for advancement to lieutenant commander or commander those found to be "inefficient." An alternate proposal of the chairman was to discharge all lieutenants not deemed fitted for promotion.

Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, meanwhile, in testifying before the Senate committee, made it plain that fitted officers will have to give way to best fitted officers who are their juniors in grade in the assignment of duties with the Fleet.

"It is the intention of the Department," he stated, "if the bill is enacted, to utilize the selected-as-best-fitted officers for the more important duties appropriate to their respective grades, and to fill those billets of lesser responsibility but still suitable for the grade with those officers who have been promoted after being adjudged as fitted."

"It would be impossible under present conditions and under prospective future conditions to give the fitted officer the same opportunity as the best fitted officer for further training. The fitted officer can be given shore duty, and to some degree sea duty, on auxiliary ships, on officers, and on other noncombatant units; but, if the Navy is to produce the best officers for high command, it must be able to give the best fitted officers ample sea duty in the fleet."

To avoid any misunderstanding on this score, Admiral Andrews proposed an amendment to Section 11a, declaring that best fitted officers shall have priority as to assignments over their fitted juniors in grade.

Admiral Andrews proposed another amendment to the bill providing that junior lieutenants now on the promotion list who would under existing law be promoted prior to June 1, 1939, may be promoted, without regard to the number of officers allowed in that grade on the dates on which under existing law they would be entitled to such promotion. The inclusion of the 600-odd additional number of lieutenants into the regular computation of officers in grade will increase promotions to grades above lieutenant, but would otherwise slow up promotion to lieutenant.

Discussion during the hearings, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, indicated that members of the committee are

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News Editors Comment on Sale of Airplanes to Great Britain

England's rearmament program is falling behind schedule, due, seemingly, to the inability of British manufacturers to supply material as rapidly as was anticipated. Recently Great Britain revealed her intention of purchasing airplanes in the United States to supplement her own aircraft industries production. Below are quoted excerpts from editorials appearing in the daily papers on this subject.

The Wilkes-Barre, Pa., *Record*, comments, "Europe is welcome to buy American 'export' military aircraft for rearmament purposes because the Army and the Navy are equipped to outfly anything the United States sells abroad." So declares the Associated Press aviation editor.

"Secret developments have made it possible for our armed services to have speedier and more deadly counterparts of types of flying boats, flying fortresses, and common planes offered for sale abroad.

"However secret the inventions that give America a defensive ace-in-the-hole, no secret is made of the fact that American warplanes are approved for export only with consent of the Army and the Navy and the State Department.

"Foreign nations with friendly designs can have no quarrel with this policy. Europe, for example, can buy American aircraft with ample power, speed and cruising range for effective defensive use at home."

"Evidently foreign experts agree with American engineers that the United States is building the best airplanes in the world," says the San Antonio, Tex., *Express*. "The fact that governments abroad desire to purchase considerable American flying equipment is flattering. If America is willing to build planes for other governments, why not require them to submit their own specifications? That would protect the United States' secrets and, at the same time, benefit the aircraft industry."

The St. Paul, Minn., *Dispatch*, writes, "The British mission to buy military airplanes in the United States is a tribute to the American aeronautical industry and engineering. It is the tacit admission of American superiority in the British mission that has attracted attention. Foreign purchases are, of course, nothing new.

"Once more the superiority of private competition in promoting progress and cheapening costs has been demonstrated, for the foreign government monopolies have not been able to keep step in either respect with the American industry. For that matter, neither have the foreign private airplane makers."

The Manchester, N. H., *Union*, discusses the situation. "In the present instance, there have been reports that the British were particularly interested in our new four motored 'flying fortresses' of the type which recently startled the world with a successful mass flight to South America. It has been understood that these great swift bombers were about the last word in fighting aviation. To release such ships to

Britain and France would probably be no cause for alarm, since it is difficult to imagine any alignment of forces which would not bring us, sympathetically at least, into alliance with these particular powers.

"Of course the answer might be that, advanced as these ships now seem, our Air Corps already has definite and workable plans for something even closer to perfection. In such circumstances release of the 'fortresses' would be in conformance with policy, rather than against it."

The Toledo, Ohio, *Times* approaches the question from the point of the Neutrality Act. The *Times* writes, "This country is worrying over armament. How big the Navy should be, and how many fighting planes we should have are two of the foremost questions before Congress. While Congress is deciding this weighty problem, it might do something about the sale of American made arms to nations which might become our enemies in war.

"It might not be a bad plan for this country to pass a law making it a treasonable offense to sell any munitions outside the boundaries of the United States and possessions."

The Las Vegas, Nev., *Review-Journal*, says, "The British are reported seeking to purchase 1,000 bombing planes in this country. It's a rush order. And we can understand why. A London dispatch notes, 'Airplane manufacturers in America have been doing almost as good a business with Nazi Germany as they have with Great Britain. None of the planes exported were listed as military machines, but it stands to reason that many were adaptable to military use and many of the motors were ideally suited for military purposes. It is also significant that Germany's purchases were concentrated almost entirely on motors.'"

"We know the purposes for which these planes are intended," says the Nashville, Tenn., *Press*, "But there can be no picking and choosing if we are to sell them abroad. We cannot, for instance, say that China, England and France shall have them, while Japan, Germany and Italy are blacklisted. Drawing the line between democracies and dictatorships would please many people, but the results of such action would be serious international complications."

The Wheeling, W. Va., *Intelligencer*, comments, "Europe, we are told, is welcome in the American market, for all the military airplanes desired, because 'the Army and the Navy are equipped to outfly anything we sell abroad.' This is not very good salesmanship. If foreign nations, aside from those actually at war, want to buy airplanes in the United States, it is sound business to sell them, if they have the money to pay for their purchases. Indeed we should encourage these customers in every way instead of throwing cold water on them by the announcement that whatever they buy, we have retained better ships for ourselves."

Urge Enlisted Pay Increase (Continued from First Page)

Guard, follows:

Report of Coast Guard

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to your letter of April 8, 1938, enclosing a copy of bill S. 3505, 75th Congress, 3d Session, "To adjust the pay of enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and for other purposes," and requesting a statement of this Department's views on the proposed legislation.

This bill, insofar as it relates to the Treasury Department, is designed to increase the pay of enlisted men of the Coast Guard. While this undoubtedly would have a beneficial effect upon the morale of the Coast Guard, it is the view of the Department that, before any such increase is effected, a careful study of the factors involved under present economic conditions should be made. As the Act of May 18, 1920, (41 Stat. 603) (U. S. C., title 14, sec. 121), assimilates the pay and allowances of enlisted men of the Coast Guard with corresponding grades and ratings of enlisted men in the Navy, such study should be made by this Department in conjunction with the Navy Department insofar as it relates to the enlisted personnel of the Navy and Coast Guard.

It is estimated that the enactment of the proposed legislation would involve an increase of \$3,099,882 in the appropriations of the Coast Guard upon the basis of present enlisted strength.

In view of the foregoing, the Treasury Department recommends against the enactment of the bill under notice.

The Treasury Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that the proposed legislation would not be in accord with the program of the President.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) STEPHEN B. GIBBONS,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Nieman, in his statement, said:

This bill serves to grant a reasonable and fairly adequate rate of pay to enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. It carries out the evident intent of the annual reports of the Secretaries and heads of Departments of the War and the Navy Departments. For many years now these reports have never failed to call attention to the inadequacy of service pay rates and to recommend that a general increase be placed in effect. The 1936-1937 reports were very imperative in their recommendations.

Enactment of this bill will be a step toward a just, fair, and decent compensation for the enlisted personnel of the Regular Establish-

ments whose pay has not been adjusted since 1922 while practically all other government employees have received several adjustments in salary. As a matter of fact, through continued loss of their reenlistment allowances, enlisted men are still being forced to maintain the credit of the United States, through action of the so-called Economy Act, from which all groups EXCEPTING THE REGULAR, in Service, and Disabled therefrom have been relieved by action of Congress and by Executive Orders.

The most important consideration of our nation today, is National Defense, and the most important consideration of National Defense is the morale of the man behind the gun. The President has recommended and the Congress has now provided very adequate increased appropriations amounting to billions for ships for our navy and for guns and other materiel equipment for our army. This is fine. Every real American will applaud your action in this respect. But you have done nothing whatever for the personnel who are to man these ships and guns. They still operate under a pay scale only slightly above the 1908 rate. The President even states that relief for these men is not in his program.

Adequate pay for personnel of the Regular Establishments grade for grade will:

1. Prove economical in the long run.
2. Bring service pay more in line with the type of service and sacrifice rendered by regular personnel to our nation.
3. Provide a more adequate income in keeping with voluntary service. Such an income will prove an incentive to personnel and lift them from the sloughs of less than a bare existence.

Estimates of the added cost of the bill establishes the increase in the vicinity of 63 millions of dollars—35 million for the Army, 27 million for the Navy and Marine Corps and 3 million for the Coast Guard.

From the standpoint of economy, an adequate rate of pay for service men would result as follows:

(a) Every dollar paid to Army and Navy personnel is spent in American stores for American products. Every dollar paid will bear its share of income and other taxes. When these dollars are spent they will cover their share of the manufacturer's, jobber's, and retailer's taxes. They will also cover their share of hidden taxes of one sort or another. Thus, service men would be paying a pro-rata of their own pay.

(b) Modern equipment of today requires constant careful and skilled servicing. With the rate of pay now in vogue in the services, it is almost impossible for the Services to retain good mechanics, machinists and specialists, thus it becomes necessary that the manufacturer overhaul the equipment at

periodic intervals and such servicing is a costly procedure, particularly in view of the fact, that with a decent pay incentive skilled men would likely stay in the Service, and the mentioned costly servicing eliminated, or greatly reduced.

(c) Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent, annually, in maintaining costly Service Schools where mechanics, machinists and specialists are trained and trained well, only to have the graduate student leave the Service to take employment with a commercial firm offering many times over the pay the Service could possibly offer. This turn over in the Army and Navy is entirely too expensive.

(d) There is always the grave danger of very complicated equipment becoming disabled in active service, when most needed, with repairs impossible because of the inexperience of personnel—this inexperience being entirely due to rapid turnover caused by the unattractiveness of service pay scales. This weakness can only be eliminated through a more just and equitable service pay scale.

(Recently a prominent Army Officer declared that the modern plane is a highly complicated piece of machinery, and that repairs thereon were very intricate. What is true of the airplane is equally true of other complicated machinery now in use aboard naval ships and by the Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, and other arms of the service. These modern weapons of warfare demand trained specialists and trained specialists deserve a reasonable rate of pay. In fact, such a rate of pay is a necessity if we are to keep such men in the Service.)

(e) High morale of a workman is the most positive assurance of good workmanship, and it is the most important consideration in connection with National Defense. The nation cannot expect to pay its personnel an average pay, all allowances considered, of only \$39 a month, and at the same time retain the better than 87 per cent of skilled machinists, mechanics, and specialists the proper functioning of the Service now demands.

There is no equity when some 75,000 of the men in the Army and Marine Corps receive only \$21 a month. Even CCC enrollees receive \$30 and up and they also receive all allowances the man in service receives, with greater benefits in many instances. It is true that the CCC enrollee is required to send four-fifths of his income home. Of course the home folks being mothers and fathers send some of it back to their boys. But even though Army and Navy men are not required to send money home, it is a fact that nearly 85 per cent of the men in service today, contribute directly or indirectly to their folks at home. Most service men come from middle class homes and these homes have been hit

by the depression and other troubles just as hard as have the homes of CCC men. Yet the Private in the Army has \$9 less each month to divide with his home folks.

There is no equity when one Service averages 40 odd per cent higher pay rolls than does another Service, man for man. This is true as between the Army and the Navy. The various Services have all become so highly mechanized now that an Army Reservist can be likened to a battleship in nearly every instance. The mechanized devices used by the Army are every bit as complicated as those used by the Navy. There is no reason why those who operate them in the Army should be paid less than those who operate them in the Navy. Our bill will overcome this inequality, and the War Department has placed this as a first priority need.

There is no equity when Service Personnel are being paid from but one-third to one-half the compensation, all possible allowances considered, that the government is paying its other employees on like jobs and responsibilities.

There is no equity when our skilled Service men are paid less compensation, by far, than the nation pays its laborers in starting wages.

There is no equity when the hazards of the service today are greater, service for person, than they were during the World War. Both the Army and Navy are constantly on maneuvers these days. And these maneuvers simulate war time conditions as nearly as possible. This means long periods of 24 hour days' work under nerve wracking dangerous conditions—often more dangerous than any place

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This Week

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Members of the House Military Affairs Committee will be the guests of Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Commander of the GHQ Air Force, next week to observe the Air Force maneuvers, now getting underway in New England. Some of the group, I understand, are a bit hesitant to fly on Friday the 13th.

Lt. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., USMC-Ret. of Norfolk, Va., has entered the Democratic primaries in the Second Congressional District of Virginia and I understand has a good chance of regaining the seat he formerly held in Congress. He opposes Representative Norman R. Hamilton, a member of the House Naval Committee.

Urge Enlisted Pay Increase

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except the front lines during the World War. Yet the men who must keep our armed forces ready and prepared are poorly paid and if disabled are entitled under existing law to a pension only approximately one-third the average pension received by the war disabled.

Follows a few comparisons. No effort has been made to "pick" these and it will be evident that the discriminations run the entire scale of pursuits in the military and naval services. In the services will be found nearly all the ordinary pursuits of the nation, whether it be laborer or executive, mechanic or guard, clerk or secretary.

Type of Work	Civilian and/or Government	Military and Naval Services (All allowances for food, clothing, housing, etc., included)
Air Personnel		
(Ground Force)	\$132.40	\$68.00
Bakers	129.20	68.00
Laborers	86.00	42.00
Chauffeurs	133.50	70.00
Teamsters	117.90	59.00
Electricians	188.40	68.00
Watchmen	98.80	42.00
Auto Mechanics	159.00	74.00
Police	175.00	59.00
Firemen	150.00	59.00
Clerks (Skilled)	125.00	68.00
Clerks (Ordinary)	105.00	59.00
Chief Clerks	225.00	99.50
Hospital Employees	110.00	59.00
Technicians	187.50	68.00

(Civilian average wage scales compiled from rates in effect in nine large cities, and from Civil Service Wage rates. Service Pay rates are averaged and include all possible allowances such as food, quarters, clothing, hospitalization, etc.)

The need for upward revision of service pay is set forth in the following extract from the Secretary of the Navy's 1937 Annual Report. The Secretary said:

"As noted in my report for the preceding fiscal year the pay of officers of the Navy is on an average but approximately 10 per cent over their pay under the Act of 1908, and that of Enlisted Men approximately 35 per cent. The cost of living has increased 80 per cent meanwhile, and at this writing is visibly rising. The pay of Federal and State Officials has largely increased and standards of civilian pay and wages have advanced.

"The Services rendered by the personnel of the Navy are presumably as valuable to the nation now as in 1908. The recognition afforded these services under the monetary standards and equivalents of that date should similarly be accorded today. At present inadequate pay is occasioning discomfort and hardship to naval personnel of all ranks, but particularly to the younger officers and enlisted men. To the credit of the services the morale and efficiency of its personnel remain high despite this inadequacy of pay, but fairness and equity warrant a proper adjustment of pay schedules."

The Secretary of War states in his 1937 report, "Consideration should be given to an upward revision of pay schedules of junior officers and enlisted men." He draws attention to the fact that pay is far below that of comparable occupations in civil life, and that the CCC enrollees receive a base pay of \$30 a month, whereas the base pay of the soldier is but \$21.

These recommendations by the civilian leaders of the War and Navy Department are to the point. They repeat what has been said in many previous reports and they come from men who are in position to know the needs of the officers and men under them.

Gentlemen, the Regular Veterans Association recommends:

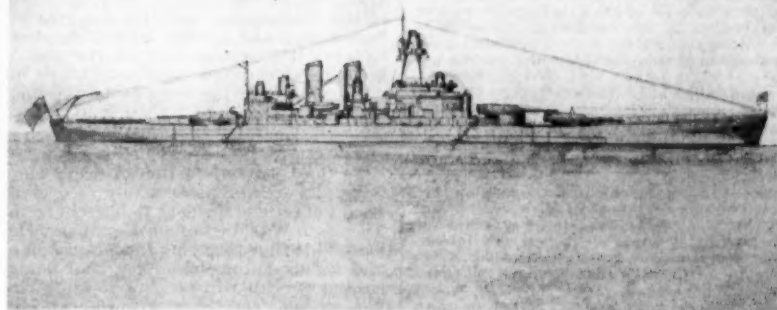
1. That the Committee in order to fully inform itself as to the great need for this pay increase for enlisted personnel, call before it representatives of the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments, and individual officers.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Navy Department opposes bill to increase pay of enlisted men; Army Engineers move to improve Midway Island as seaplane base; Chairman of House Pensions Committee asserts he will attempt to get action on disability compensation for service enlisted men; Coast Guard Personnel Board completes report?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this valuable information from any other source.



Artist's sketch of the USS North Carolina, one of the two new battleships being laid down out of 1938 funds. The North Carolina will be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

cers and enlisted men who will give the complete picture as it exists in the field today.

2. That the Committee, if it considers there is too little time remaining this session of Congress for a full consideration of this important subject provide that a study be made of the subject between now and the next Congress. This study to be made by a joint Congressional Committee appointed pursuant to a Resolution reported by this Committee. The Committee to call before it representatives of the War, Navy, and Treasury (Coast Guard) Departments, and commissioned and enlisted personnel of the various armed services, and that a report be made by such Committee to the 76th Congress on January 3, 1939, which would then furnish the basis for early Congressional action.

We earnestly recommend that consideration be given to this bill now as the interests of National Defense indicate it necessary that a thorough investigation of service pay matters be prosecuted, so those that wear the uniform of our armed services may be granted rates of pay based on equity, justice, and fair play.

Naval Expansion Bill

The Senate, May 3, passed the \$1,156,000,000 Naval expansion bill designed to augment the strength of the Fleet by 20 per cent to meet the greatly enlarged building programs of other World powers.

All committee amendments were approved by the Senate as the bill was endorsed by a vote of 56 to 28. An amendment to the committee amendment increasing the authorized battleship tonnage to permit 45,000 ton capital ships was approved under which the President must determine that other nations have laid down ships in excess of 35,000 tons before the United States may proceed with craft larger than this size.

Approved Educational Orders

The Senate also wrote into the bill the Administration's educational orders bill, providing \$10,000,000 for letting of contracts to selected manufacturers to train them in the production of munitions. This bill has been approved by the Military Affairs Committees of the Senate and House and is awaiting action on the calendars of both houses.

The bill authorizes the construction of 46 combatant vessels, 950 airplanes and 26 auxiliary ships. Three battleships, two aircraft carriers (of 20,000 tons each, an increase of 5,000 tons over the limit approved by the House), nine light cruisers, 23 destroyers and nine submarines. An amendment approved by the Senate strikes out the \$30,000,000 experimental program, which included a 3,500,000 ton dirigible, and substitutes the \$15,000,000 fund for experimentation in "mosquito craft" asked by the Navy Department.

Conferees Named

Differences between the Senate and House will be settled by a small conference committee which includes no opponents of the bill. The committee consists of Senators Walsh, Tydings and Hale, and Representatives Vinson, Drewry and Maas.

The amendment giving the President authority to proceed with larger battle-

ships follows: "Provided, That no vessel authorized by this subsection of a tonnage in excess of 35,000 tons shall be laid down until the President has determined that a capital ship of a tonnage in excess of 35,000 tons has been officially projected, appropriated for, or laid down by another power." The battleship enlargement amendment was then approved by a vote of 56 to 28.

The vote on passage of the bill follows:

Yeas—56

Adams, Andrews, Ashurst, Austin, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Bone, Bridges, Brown, N. H., Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Chavez, Connally, Copeland, Davis, Ellender, George, Gerry, Gibson, Glass, Green, Guffey, Hale, Harrison, Hatch, Hayden, Herring, Lewis, Lodge, Logan, Loneragan, McAdoo, McCarran, McKellar, Maloney, Milton, Minton, Neely, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pittman, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Russell, Schwartz, Schwellenbach, Sheppard, Smathers, Smith, Truman, Tydings, Van Nuys, Walsh, White.

Nays—28

Bailey, Berry, Borah, Brown, Mich., Bulow, Capper, Clark, Duffy, Frazier, Gillette, Hitchcock, Holt, Johnson, Colo., King, La Follette, Lee, Lundeen, McGill, McNary, Miller, Murray, Norris, Nye, Pope, Shipstead, Thomas, Okla., Townsend, Vandenberg.

Air Corps Maneuvers

The GHQ Air Force today concluded concentration of its three wings in preparation for the GHQ maneuvers which will begin on Monday. The maneuvers will go ahead minus the services of the First Pursuit Group, of Selfridge Field, which has been grounded because of the grounding of the Seversky P-35 pursuit ships attached to the squadron.

Lt. Frank J. Coleman, intelligence officer at Selfridge Field, made the following statement regarding the grounding of these ships. Lieutenant Coleman said, "The fault lies in the great strain placed upon the engines, which were not designed for the performance of the Army's newest air fighters. These engines which have previously given an excellent account of themselves in older types of aircraft have developed minor failures under the terrific stresses developed in the latest type of aerial combat practice."

The 36th Pursuit Squadron, previously designated for station at Camp Dix, N. J., will occupy the base at Farmington, L. I., which was planned to be occupied by the First Pursuit group.

A greater period of time was necessary, according to Army Air Corps officers, to assemble the GHQ Air Force than would be necessary in event of war, because economy dictated the policy that the entire force should be transported by military transportation instead of commercial facilities.

The First Wing, under command of Brig. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, AC, flew from the West Coast in tactical planes and transports, and arrived among the first of the GHQ groups.

Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad, AC, led the Second Wing from Langley Field, in bombardment and transport planes. The Third Wing, under Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Martin, assembled at its maneuver

stations from Southern points.

During the concentration period, a total of 3,150 officers and men were moved to their maneuver posts and more than 3,000,000 pounds of freight and supplies were transferred by air.

The 95th Attack Squadron, equipped with 15 Northrop A-17 attack planes has assembled at Rentchler Field, Hartford, Conn., in preparation for the maneuvers.

The First Provisional Transport Squadron, equipped with eleven bi-motored Douglas B-18s. The personnel of the First Provisional Transport Squadron including 33 officers and men of the First Wing Headquarters, 22 officers and men of the 19th Bombardment Group.

Addresses Business Men

Development of National Defense forces for the preservation of peace was advocated by Secretary of War Woodring in an address May 5, before the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Woodring said:

"There seems to be no question that the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931 was the beginning of a chain of events that led directly to much of the present difficulty in which the world finds itself. Four years later Germany announced its adoption of rearmament and conscription in violation of the treaty of Versailles, and the next year came the occupation of the Rhineland. I do not pass judgment on these events. There were circumstances in both instances that to outsiders might seem to be extenuating, and to the German people completely justifying what was done.

"In the same year with German conscription came the Italian attack upon Ethiopia, which was adjudged by the League of Nations a violation of the League covenant which Italy had signed. This was followed by armed intervention in the civil war in Spain, and finally by the Japanese invasion of China. I need hardly remind you that the resulting trouble in the Mediterranean and the destruction of life and property in China not only have affected American interests, but have contributed to world demoralization.

"It is a fair inference that this chain of events was in direct consequence of the success of Japan in setting up the state of Manchukuo without effective objection from the democratic powers. Each incident has had repercussions on the world situation until today there is less reliance upon the sanctity of treaties, less trust in international good faith, less confidence upon which to build lasting prosperity, than there has been for a long time.

"I am not one of those who believe there is any immediate danger of a general war, or even that such a war is inevitable. In fact, tension in Europe has lessened somewhat in the past week or two. However, we would be derelict in our duty if we did not recognize the hazards in the world situation. At present the democracies are strongly pacifistic. They have not always been so. If pressed too far a wave of indignation might sweep over them that would make it extremely difficult to keep the peace. It is essential that continued aggression stop before things get out of hand.

"You may ask whether it is possible to check aggression without resorting to armed force. I believe it is. The foundation of a nation's military strength is economic strength. In economic strength the democracies are far stronger than the autocracies.

"It is necessary, therefore, for us to continue to maintain our army and our navy, as strong and as efficient as the world situation warrants. They will not, of themselves, involve us in war, but by their existence they will render our peace more secure."

Provide for Naval CMTC

The House, May 2, passed a bill proposed by the Administration, providing for the creation of a Naval CMTC.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Maj. Gen. Emory S. Adams who took office Monday as The Adjutant General of the Army.

Col. Thomas S. Clark, USMC, upon his assignment as chief of staff of the Fleet Marine Force.

Comdr. James Fife, Jr., USN, who has been ordered to duty as officer in charge, Submarine School, New London, Conn.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Disposition of Army Horses

All horses and mules belonging to the Army will hereafter be destroyed or put to pasture rather than be sold, Secretary of War Woodring has informed Congress.

Reporting to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments on the Harlan bill which would prohibit the sale of any government horses and mules, Secretary Woodring declared that the legislation is unnecessary in that the War Department is now amending Army Regulations to carry out the purpose of the bill. The committee, however, reported the bill to the House, probably because of the fact that other government departments which possess animals may have a different policy.

It was stated at the War Department that the changes in regulations have not as yet been promulgated, but that they will provide for the destruction of condemned animals generally, and only in special cases will they be put to pasture. Although the action is the result of the protests from humane societies, it has been the practice in many mounted outfits for years to destroy its animals or put them to pasture rather than put them up for sale where they might fall into the hands of persons who would overwork them or otherwise mistreat them. Secretary Woodring, in his letter said:

A number of protests have been received in the past from humane societies and other as-

sociations and individuals interested in the humane treatment of superannated or disabled animals against their sale to irresponsible persons who might overwork them. For this reason, it was considered advisable to amend the regulations so as to provide for the destruction of animals which have become unfit for military service, with the exception of a few animals which are turned over to other government departments for pathological purposes. In exceptional cases, old animals which have rendered long and faithful service are retained in pasturage to die a natural death.

The War Department is of the opinion that legislation as contained in H. R. 9848 is unnecessary and is believed to be a matter for administrative action by the various government departments. The present policy of the War Department is in accordance with the proposed legislation which, however, would prohibit any deviation of policy to meet possible future exigencies without further legislation.

Time has not permitted the submission of this report to the Bureau of the Budget. It should therefore be understood that the report does not involve any commitment as to the relationship of the legislation to the program of the President.

The average age of condemned horses and mules sold during the calendar years 1936 and 1937 was approximately 11 years.

Progress of Goethals Bill

The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has reported favorably the bill passed by the Senate authorizing an increase in the appropriation for the Goethals Memorial from \$75,000 to \$160,000. The report was made by the chairman, Representative Otis W. Bland, of Virginia, who is a member of the Goethals Commission. Judge Bland's appointment on the Commission was made by the President as a token of his admiration for this outstanding member of the House, and especially because of the

latter's knowledge of and long experience with Panama Canal affairs. Judge Bland, and perhaps one or two other members of the Commission, will visit Panama in September, and confer with Brigadier General Ridley, Governor of the Canal Zone, respecting the steps to be taken in connection with the erection of the Memorial.

General Pershing

To the keen satisfaction of every one, General Pershing has entirely recovered from the fatigue incident to his trip from Tucson to Washington via New York. He passes his time receiving friends, reading and taking automobile rides, and doing so, the Service will be glad to know, in moderation. The General continues to be deluged with messages from admirers and well wishers, including the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, World War Associates, and officials of the Administration and members of the Senate and House. Mr. Joseph J. Sinnott, veteran doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, states that nothing has given members of the Chamber, irrespective of party, more satisfaction than the reports of the General's victory over his illness. "Why, you ought to hear the fine things they say of him," he observed. "My great thrill in all the years I have been with the House occurred when I announced the General to the House on the occasion of the anniversary of Lafayette's birthday some years ago. He is a grand American and we want him with us in fine shape, always." A typical expression that one hears at the Capitol.

Colonel Cubbison's Assignment

Col. D. C. Cubbison, FA, USA, whose appointment as a brigadier general of the Army was announced last week, is now serving as Assistant Commandant of the Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla. He assumed that duty August 1, 1937, at which time he was relieved as commanding officer of the First Field Artillery, Fort Sill, by Col. M. G. Randol, FA, USA.

Qualify for Appointment

As the result of competitive examinations held to establish a list of qualified candidates for appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical and Dental Corps of the United States Army. The examination for the Medical appointees was held during the week of March 14, 1938, and the following officers of the Medical Corps Reserve were found qualified.

Dell F. Dullum	Robert W. Robinson
Richard L. Bohannon	Elwood E. Baird
Ralph M. Patterson	Frank W. Govern
Charles F. Haughey	Alfred P. Thom, 3d
Hyman R. Osheroff	Robert L. Zobel
Wayne S. Hagen	Joseph T. Caples
James P. Pappas	John T. Cangelosi
Arnold L. Ahnfeldt	Julius Snyder
Frank W. Threadgill	A. A. S. D'Amore
John J. Pelosi	Martin A. Compton
Jack P. Scott	Robert B. Lewis
John Brancato	Eugene M. Martin
Ralph T. Artman	C. D. Dangerfield
Raymond H. Bunshaw	William N. Donovan
Frank C. Eaton	Robert L. Findley
Melvin F. Eyerman	Frank G. Stephens
Norman E. Peatfield	Forrest E. Hull
Hubert T. Elders	

In an examination held throughout the United States during the week of Feb. 7, 1938, the following named candidates were found qualified for appointment as first lieutenants in the Dental Corps.

Edward G. Austin	Robert B. Shira
Thayne F. McManis	Lawrence C. Radford
William P. Barnes, jr.	Donald C. Hudson
Donald M. O'Hara	Leon G. McConnell
Clare T. Budge	Winlaw A. Priebe
Willard L. Nielsen	Benjamin W. Dunn

Army Warrant Officer Pay Bill

The Senate Military Committee this week considered the Army warrant officer pay bill, S. 23, which gives warrant officers longevity pay on the same basis as commissioned officers, and decided to delay action pending whatever the House does in the matter. A similar measure now awaits actions on the House calendar.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

General Staff Eligibility

(Continued from First Page)

posed legislation to abolish the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

The Field Artillery is second only to the Infantry in number of officers commissioned in the arm. Its present strength is 1,551. Of these, 565 field officers and captains have not had the opportunity to take the course at the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, although they are eligible so to do. The arm's annual quota for this school is thirty-eight, but with an annual increase in eligibles numbering from forty-five to fifty, with still further annual increase in eligibles pending, it is readily seen that the arm is constantly losing ground and that, as a very minimum, over 565 Field Artillery officers of today (which is more than 35% of our personnel) will never be placed on the General Staff Corps Eligible List. To reach the age limit for entry to the Command and General Staff School without having been selected therefor spells tragedy for this group, which is more than one-third of our Field Artillery commissioned personnel. It means, under our present system, that the door of opportunity for preferment and high command is closed to this great group of officers. It means for each one of them that a military career has been terminated and that a disappointing military job is substituted therefor.

The commissioned personnel of our Army represents the result of a grueling selection. With respect to those officers entering the Army through West Point, you as Congressmen have applied a selection that made your candidates the best from scores of applicants. The four years' course at the Military Academy results in culling out on an average approximately 35% of each class as being those who cannot meet the mental and physical standards. Officers who have been commissioned from sources other than West Point represent a culling no less rigorous, or perhaps in the case of the recent Thompson Act officers even greater than those who come from West Point. To have more than 35% of these highly selected officers ruined through a system based on the principle that not all qualified officers can be given the opportunity to take a one year's course of instruction at Ft. Leavenworth represents a tremendously costly and a most unnecessary wastage.

The following are a few important and specific reasons why the General Staff Corps Eligible List should be abolished:

1. It is not needed. General Staff officers are carefully selected to perform specific duties. This selection is, and always will be, based

(Continued on Next Page)



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General Staff Eligibility

(Continued from Preceding Page)

as a record of service that qualifies. Such records would involve demonstrated ability, special talents, and qualifying experience. A General Staff officer is selected as industry would select an executive; that is, on demonstrated all-around ability and fitness for the place—not by reason of the professional schools he has or has not attended. The field of selection to get the best, and to stimulate effort on the part of all, should be as broad as possible. In the case of the General Staff officer, it should be the entire Army—not just a restricted group to whom has been given the privilege of attending the Command and General Staff School.

2. It is not accurate. Officers to attend the school at Ft. Leavenworth are selected by a careful study of their general efficiency records, but these records for our officers as a whole are so good that relative merit in a great number of cases is utterly impossible to determine. Thus one good officer is selected for, and goes to Leavenworth, gets his name on the General Staff Corps Eligible List, and thus has the future opened up promisingly before him; while another equally good officer has to be rejected because the capacity of the school is such that he cannot be admitted, whereupon the ambition of this officer must wither and die. Even greater inaccuracies result from the fact that no satisfactory system for rating an officer's general efficiency ever has been, or probably ever will be, devised. Thus, as an example, take two captains, A and B. Captain A, because of fine military ability is selected to instruct a National Guard regiment in some large city. He does his work faithfully and efficiently, but the officer who makes out his efficiency report does not know him, sees little of his work, is of another arm of the service, and is located at a distant headquarters. Hence, Captain A likely receives an efficiency rating of "satisfactory." Captain B, on the other hand, a fine appearing officer of highly pleasing personality is appointed aide to Major General X. Intimately known and personally liked by this General, Captain B consistently and continuously is rated "superior," and hence goes to Leavenworth. It is altogether possible that Captain A in professional qualifications and in General Staff ability is superior to Captain B; yet is crushed and ruined while Captain B climbs on toward success.

3. It unduly emphasizes the importance of General Staff service. Any officer who is a real soldier knows that the ability efficiently to command and thus successfully to lead and inspire the men of a battery, battalion, regiment, or higher organization, is the real achievement and objective in the military service; yet under the present requirements of our General Staff Corps Eligible List, service to qualify for this real achievement and objective is slighted, or even not desired, in the effort and worry to make the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

4. It causes unjust discrimination. Activities such as the ROTC, the Organized Reserves, and the National Guard, are now accustomed to seize every excuse to plead against or reject the detail to them of a regular officer instructor who is not on the General Staff Corps Eligible List. This is in spite of the fact that such regular officer in order efficiently to perform his duties with them may not need the course of instruction which the Command and General Staff School offers. The sole reason why the indicated activities resist the detail of such officers is that they know the Army has endeavored to select its best to qualify for the General Staff Corps Eligible List, and they feel, therefore, that any Chief of Branch who recommends, as an instructor for them, an officer not on this list, is recommending someone not the best. As might be humanly expected, every one of those activities feel that the best is what they rightfully deserve. As a matter of fact, we have relatively so few of our officers on the General Staff Corps Eligible List (23% in the Field Artillery) that these activities simply have to take many officers not carried thereon. These officers go to such duties conscious of the feeling I have indicated, and consequently shorn of prestige, and with something of an inferiority complex. It is to the everlasting credit of one of the finest and most patriotic groups of professional men in this country that these officers, almost 100%, make good in spite of the handicaps indicated, and are often urged for retention by the activity that resisted their detail.

While I believe that plans should immediately be drawn to pass all regular officers of our combat arms through the school at Leavenworth by or before they reach the age of thirty-five (35) in order to give them highly valuable professional training in the tactical doctrines of our Army, this course should now, at once, be divorced from the General Staff Corps Eligible List by abolishing the latter. No legislation now pending before Congress is likely to do so much for the morale and efficiency of our officers as is this. It costs no money. I urge it in the very strongest terms.

General Kingman's statement follows: General Gasser has brought out more forcefully than I can the overemphasis which existing law has placed on the importance of

staff qualification and assignment. I desire to speak mainly on the resulting effect of this overemphasis on the morale of the Army with particular reference to my own Corps, not because of its relative importance, but because there is where my knowledge lies.

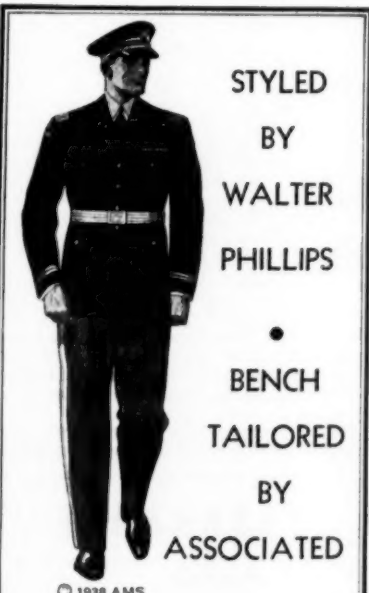
Few of us have anything but praise for the courses and the results of instruction at the Command and General Staff School and the Army War College. They are admittedly superior. However, the size of the classes cannot be increased without lowering the quality of instruction. In the Corps of Engineers this results in about half of our officers having the opportunity of going to Leavenworth and less than a quarter going to the War College. We have no criticism as to the effect of these schools upon those who go. The effect on those who cannot go, however, is nothing short of demoralizing. Those who cannot go and, therefore, in accordance with the present law, are not eligible for general staff duty, feel that their future careers in the Army are blighted—that their hopes for final advancement are destroyed.

That the Army loses by not having others available for assignment to Staff duty may be brought home by noting that General Markham, (recently retired Chief of Engineers); General Schley, (the present Chief of Engineers); and General Tyler, (present Assistant to the Chief of Engineers) have never attended at either Leavenworth or the War College. Assuredly, no one will say that these distinguished officers are lacking in the qualities essential for general staff duty. On the contrary, I maintain that their failure to attend those schools was due, primarily, to the fact that their outstanding abilities were so well recognized that they were denied the opportunity to attend because their services were a continuous demand upon the most important duties of the Corps of Engineers.

At this moment I have in mind two of the most efficient officers in the Corps who would shortly be assigned to duties of increased importance except that such assignment would deprive them of all opportunity of going to the Leavenworth school and destroy their hopes of advancement.

Thus, it is seen that the present law operates to interfere seriously with the assignment of officers to important duties because some of our most efficient officers desire to avoid any assignment which might interfere with their going to Leavenworth or the War College.

Splendid as our two General schools are, I feel that the lowered morale resulting to those who cannot go, tends to neutralize the benefit achieved by those who do go. This demoralizing influence can be remedied by the abolishment of the General Staff Corps Eligible List; thus doing away with the over-emphasis on the importance of Staff qualifications and assignment; and thus eliminating the severe penalty which results in not going to one or both of the General Service Schools. This change will in no way increase the present cost of maintaining the Army. It will, however, greatly increase its efficiency by markedly improving the morale of the officer corps.



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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Line of Air Bases

(Continued from First Page)

ton Island and terminating at Pago Pago. The line of observation referred to by Admiral Leahy will consist of seaplane bases at the above named islands, from which will be based the Navy's latest long range patrol planes which will maintain a constant patrol of the line in event of war.

At Kodiak, Alaska, the Navy plans to spend \$5,000,000 in establishing a Fleet Air Base, from which the patrol planes, through the advanced base at Dutch Harbor, will operate.

From Dutch Harbor to Midway Island is a distance of 1613 nautical miles. At Midway Island, the Army Engineer Corps will shortly have underway a million dollar dredging and breakwater development. Work to be done includes the dredging of a channel and seaplane basin. The Navy has asked for an appropriation of over \$700,000 for the construction of additional seaplane facilities in the 14th Naval District, and it is understood that this money is intended for improvements at Midway to provide for a substantial Naval installation.

From Midway Island to Wake Island the distance is 1029 nautical miles. At Wake Island, the Army will carry out operations similar to those underway at Midway Island, the work expected to be complete in about two years.

From Wake Island to Canton Island, the distance to be covered by patrol planes is 1845 nautical miles. The joint Naval-National Geographic expedition that visited Canton Island last summer to make observations on the eclipse of the sun returned with glowing descriptions of the island's potential value as a Naval air base, and President Roosevelt early this year annexed the island to the United States by executive order. It is likely that Canton Island will be the next scene of dredging and improvement operations, although it has not been revealed whether the Navy or the Army will undertake the actual work. Information in Washington has it that very little work needs to be done at Canton, owing to the nature of the coral formations found there.

From Canton Island to the southern terminus of the line, Pago Pago in American Samoa, the distance in nautical miles is 660.

The Navy is prepared to undertake the patrolling of the "line of observation," various mass flights of the patrol planes now in use having demonstrated the feasibility of creating and maintaining such facilities in order that the United States may be advised of any foreign naval movement in the Pacific area bounded by the line.

On each of the islands named, it is believed that powerful sending and receiving stations will be erected in order that constant communication may be maintained between planes and bases, and between bases and the fleet. Such an observation system will preclude any screened or flanking tactics by an enemy fleet, because of the fact that the observation and communication facilities will be such as to immediately inform the United States Fleet of any split in the enemy fleet for attack purposes. The line will add one more safeguard to the defenses of the Panama Canal, and in time of war, with the further development of the patrol plane, it is conceivable that the line could be extended further southward.

Further development of the patrol plane type depends, Navy Department officials said this week, upon the development of aircraft engines of between three and four thousand horsepower. The main drawback to building larger planes at the present time, is the fact that designers have to compromise between size and motive power. Additional size would require additional motors at the present time. The use of additional motors, with the attendant additional gasoline which would have to be carried, so reduces the range and carrying abilities of patrol planes that it is not deemed feasible to attempt construction of more than four

motored planes.

Navy Air officers pointed out this week that the patrol plane has not "by far" reached the limit of its effectiveness, and that planes nearly twice the size of the present ships could be built if motors of sufficient horsepower could be designed to power them.

Navy and civilian engineers have been continuously at work for several years on such a motor, and a number of experimental jobs are now being tested.

The above outlined observation patrol will be able to cover the entire line, either in relays or by each base covering half the area to the next base, in 24 hours, setting an unprecedented record for such type work.

The observation patrol is called by Naval experts the greatest advance in Pacific Naval strategy in the last generation.

Japan's abrogation of the 1936 London Naval Treaty paved the way for the United States to establish the air bases.

Plane Changes Abolish Air Rating

The changing phases of Naval aviation construction and warfare this week became more evident as the Navy Department announced that the grade of aviation carpenters mate would be abolished in the Navy.

In making the announcement, Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, said:

"The trend of progress in airplanes is definitely toward the construction of metal airplanes, requiring the services of an increased number of aviation metalsmiths, and a marked reduction in the necessity for the services of aviation carpenters mates."

A preliminary survey of the situation indicates the possibility of a partial reduction in the rating group of aviation carpenter's mates during the next fiscal year, and such action is being taken in the enlisted personnel allowances of certain aviation activities for the fiscal year 1939, with equivalent increases, in general, in the rating group of aviation metalsmiths.

It is the present intention of the Bureau of Navigation to authorize no further promotions into, or within, the rating group of aviation carpenter's mates, and to authorize the transfers of qualified men from this rating group to equivalent pay grades in the rating groups of aviation metalsmith or carpenter's mate for general service.

The requirements for aviation metalsmiths will be eventually modified to include a knowledge of wood-working demanded by the types of planes adopted by the Naval Service.

Marine Corps Paymaster

Brig. Gen. Russell B. Putnam, USMC, assumed duties as The Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps, on May 2.

General Putnam was born at Abbeville, Vermillion Parish, La., on Jan. 7, 1878, and was graduated from Cornell University in 1901 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Mechanical Engineering.

He was appointed second lieutenant, Marine Corps, in 1904. He was promoted to colonel on Jan. 1, 1934.

He served with the Marine Guard of the Kearsarge and the Maine, 1905-06. He has served tours of foreign duty in several countries, and has participated in various engagements. He has received the following decorations: Mexican Service Medal, Haitian Campaign Medal, Victory Medal, Nicaraguan Campaign Medal, Haitian Medal, Haitian Militaire with citation, and Dominican Campaign Medal.

Navy Mutual Aid

The Navy Mutual Aid Association announces the admission of 15 new members during the month of April. Four members died during the month, and in each case the beneficiary was paid the benefit immediately upon receipt of notice of death.

Acting Pay Clerks

The following enlisted men were issued acting appointments as Acting Pay Clerks in the Navy to rank from May 15, 1938: Joseph H. Timmons, Yeo. 1cl., USS S-21. Clyde W. Frazee, Yeo. 1cl., 13th Nav. Dist. Cyrus L. Brainerd, Yeo. 1cl., USS Wasmuth.

Navy-Marine Corps Promotion

(Continued from First Page)

not any too favorable to the 15 year voluntary retirement provision, to the requirement that selection boards give reasons for their actions and to the section providing enforced retirement for flag officers.

Admiral Andrews told the committee he favored the provision inserted on the floor of the House guaranteeing to lieutenants and above the present length of service for their grades. He urged elimination of the requirement that selection boards give reasons for their action, that AEDO and EDO officers be judged as to their comparative fitness, to remove the authorization for retaining officers beyond their retirement date, and to limit the employment of fitted officers as he had proposed to the House committee.

Rep. Maas Testifies

Representative Melvin J. Maas, R of Minn., ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, was the first witness called as the Senate Naval Committee began its hearings on the bill. He endorsed the measure.

"I, personally, have been one of the most severe critics of the selection system and have been striving for the past four years to correct the injustices of the present law," Congressman Maas said. "This bill would not be, word for word, what I would provide if it were left to me, but I believe it is the finest compromise I have ever seen. It achieves the basic objections that we have been seeking."

The first of these objectives, he stated, is to improve the morale of the Navy. He said that the intent of the law was to eliminate "dead-wood" and that it worked well while there was "dead-wood" in the Navy. Lately, however, he continued, its operation "has been destroying the morale of the service," in that officers saw their class-mates, "who they knew were competent, being thrown out of the service." The second objective of the bill, Mr. Maas declared, was to do something about the "mounting dissatisfaction with the cost of the retired list which is endangering the whole system of retired pay."

Explaining various phases of the bill, the Congressman said that the measure is not the "last word" in selection legislation, but will work "exceptionally well" during the next ten or twelve years while the Navy is expanding. Referring to the provision of the bill which requires that an average of eight vacancies be maintained in flag rank by use of a "plucking board" when necessary, Congressman Maas suggested that the committee consider increasing this required number from eight to ten, and then proposed that Section 12j be amended to permit the so-called "hero promotion" to extent to officers retired for all causes.

Admiral Andrews Called

Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, then was called, and chairman Walsh asked him who was the author of the bill. He replied that the Chairman and members of the House Naval Committee had written the bill.

"Before proceeding with my statement, perhaps I should explain that I appeared

before the House Committee without authority to speak for the Navy Department," the Navigation Chief continued, "The Department has not officially passed on the bill. However, I sent the bill with my comments—I differ with some of its provisions—to the Bureau of the Budget. The budget officer reviewed it and sent it to the White House. The President reviewed it and it is now on his desk. Also, I might add, that yesterday in view of the changes made in the bill I wrote a second endorsement on the bill as it now stands and sent it to the Judge Advocate General's Office to be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget."

Asks as to General Board Report

Senator Frederick Hale, ranking minority member, then asked Admiral Andrews if the General Board of the Navy had not had the question of selection under study.

"Yes, it did," was the reply, "When I came here three years ago, I took up this question and studied it from all angles. I asked all officers of the Navy to comment on the subject and informed them that their replies would not go on their records. We analyzed all of the comment we received and I formulated a thesis or bill and that bill was really the foundation of the present bill."

"Did not the General Board also make a study of the problem," insisted Senator Hale.

Admiral Andrews stated that the General Board had studied the problem for six or eight months and that it submitted its report to the Secretary of the Navy. Senator Hale then wanted to know if the Board had recommended that any changes be made. Admiral Andrews replied in the affirmative.

"That report is secret," he continued. "It is confidential. It was not given out because no General Board reports are given out. However, if any member of Congress would like to see it, it can be given to him to read."

Matter of "Utmost Importance"

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation then began to read his prepared statement.

Admiral Andrews stressed the importance of a promotion system to the efficiency of the Fleet (his statement in this respect corresponding with that presented to the House Naval Affairs Committee and published in the March 26 issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL beginning on page 655). Next, after tracing the bill (Continued on Next Page)

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BENDIX

SCINTILLA

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Navy-Marine Corps Promotion (Continued from Preceding Page)

story of the Navy promotion system, he spoke of the development of the bill as follows:

Referring now to the bill and to the difficulties under the present law of the loss of the services to the Government of the non-selected officers and of the hardships imposed upon the individual officers by their premature retirement, with the consequent increase of the retired list of the Navy both in number and in cost; this bill removes in large part these difficulties. It continues the selection of officers for promotion, in order that the best fitted officers, chosen by impartial boards, may be successfully promoted, at appropriate ages and after appropriate periods in each rank, through increasing grades of responsibility to the highest. It provides, however, that those officers not so chosen shall not be summarily retired but shall, if deemed qualified for promotion, be advanced and continue their services, with consequent advantage both to the Navy and to themselves, to a career of from 26 to 30 years, according to their rank. It thus at the same time both prevents the wastage of the services of trained officers and reduces the number of retired officers and the cost of the Navy retired list.

Increase in Officer Strength

The bill also provides for an approximately 15 per cent increase of the authorized number of line officers of the Navy, to be attained ultimately through the graduation of Naval Academy classes in the next 12 years or more, to provide the commissioned personnel necessary to man the ships of the Treaty Navy, as authorized by the Vinson-Trammell Act of 1934, and of the increase authorized by H.R. 9218.

A selection system similar to that of the Navy was established for the Marine Corps by the Act of 1934. This bill therefore, in modifying the Navy system, applies these modifications also to the Marine Corps.

On April 13 the Department forwarded its proposed comment upon the bill to the Bureau of the Budget for the usual action by that Bureau. No reply has as yet been received and in consequence the Navy Department cannot state its formal position on the bill. My comments must therefore be in the nature of explanation of the items of the bill and of its effect, and suggestions as to its modifications from the point of view of the Bureau of Navigation, rather than a formal statement of the position of the Navy Department in recommendation or rejection of the bill as a whole or of any phases thereof.

Staff Corps Legislation

Senator Walsh brought up the question of the omission of the Staff Corps from the bill, asking Admiral Andrews if the problems of the Staff were not different from those in the Line. "Questions of age, efficiency and vigor are not so applicable to them as to the Line, are they, Admiral," the Chairman added. Admiral Andrews agreed.

"I discussed this matter with the chiefs of the various staff bureaus and found that the bill would not be applicable in all respects to the different staff corps," the Admiral continued. "As they did not get together on a simple amendment, it was decided to omit them from this bill and follow it up with a Staff bill."

Senator Walsh said that it was important for the committee to bear in mind in considering this problem that no officer has transferred from the Line to the Staff, except on his own application. Senator Hale stated that some of the Staff Corps feel that they should be allowed to "come in on" the bill. Admiral Andrews remarked that the history of personnel legislation has indicated that it is better for the Staff to follow the Line rather than be included in the same bill. Discussion on this point was terminated with Chairman Walsh's statement that the committee would hear from Staff officers later, as several had asked to be heard.

Referring to Admiral Andrews' statement that the bill had not been officially passed on by the Navy Department, Senator Hale declared he considered that the matter was of such importance that the committee should not act on it until they had the opinion of the Department.

"I have that here," stated the Admiral, "the Department's views on the bill, with the changes it suggests. The report is not yet signed by the Secretary of the Navy, but the changes are those I will point out in my statement."

"We will have the report before we act on the bill," declared Senator Walsh.

Senator Gillette, D of Iowa, then commented:

"Stigma" on Officers Not Promoted

"This bill appears to provide for three lists—the best fitted, the fitted, and the unfitted. This classifies a number of officers as inefficient or unfitted, which the present law does not. It will humiliate them."

"It does put a stigma on them," put in Senator Hale.

"No, that is not so," contended Admiral Andrews. "These officers will not be retired because they are inefficient or unfit. They are retired because a board of officers does not consider them fitted for the duties of the upper rank."

Senator Walsh, referring to the provision extending probationary period from two to seven years, declared that this was one of the best features of the bill, and asked if there was any provision in the bill to eliminate "officers who fail" other than by retirement. Admiral Andrews pointed to the provision that junior lieutenants who fail of selection shall be discharged.

Propose Discharge of Inefficient

"Up to the rank of captain at any rate, there must be the same percentage of failures in the Navy as in other walks of life," the Chairman stated. "We should have another list, so that officers who have lost interest, who are inefficient, but whose conduct is short of court-martial action, can be eliminated without a pension. I know that this group is a very small percentage, but there is such a group. I feel that the others not promoted would receive their retirement in a better spirit if the 'zeros' were eliminated entirely. I appreciate that there is another side to it, but I would like to see the idea developed."

Admiral Andrews stated that the "really inefficient man" could be taken care of by court-martial.

"What I am thinking about is the retirement of officers designated as 'unfit' in an exparte manner," stated Senator Gillette. "Under the procedure outlined in this bill they will be retired as unfitted without an opportunity to present their case."

Senator Walsh declared that he wanted to see that the inefficient officers were discharged with a year's pay rather than be retired.

"Oh, we should eliminate the inefficient," the Iowa returned. "We all agree on that. But he should have his day in court."

Admiral Andrews and Senator Walsh then explained the operation of the selection system, the maintenance of officers records, the submission of fitness reports by many different officers, the requirement that adverse reports must be referred to the officers reported on, etc., in an effort to convince Senator Gillette that the determination of such matters by a selection board would be a fair procedure.

"The board has the benefit of the reports of all of the officers under whom an officer has served," said Admiral Andrews. "Take my own case, I'm just 'run of the mine.' When I came up for selection to rear admiral, I had been reported on as a captain by thirteen admirals."

Senator Hale then suggested that in—
(Please turn to Page 800)

AIRCRAFT DESIGN COMPETITIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT, Materiel Division, Air Corps, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, Office of the Contracting Officer.—The War Department invites the submission in competition of sealed bids covering airplanes under conditions set forth more particularly in the following advertisement: Circular Proposal No. 38-620, dated March 8, 1938, Airplanes, Attack (Single Engine), described in U. S. Army Specification No. 98-100-B dated December 11, 1937; bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time March 8, 1939. Full particulars with respect to said advertisement may be obtained upon application to the Contracting Officer, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, E. T. Kennedy, Major, Air Corps, Contracting Officer.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

Coast Guard Headquarters said this week that the report of the Coast Guard Personnel Board would be made public on or about May 21.

Distinguished Flying Cross

The first Distinguished Flying Cross ever presented to a member of the United States Coast Guard has been awarded to Lt. C. B. Olsen. The award will be made for Lt. Olsen's brilliant flying accomplishment in removing Maj. Walter Gullion, USA, who was stricken critically ill aboard the Army Transport Republic, off the Florida Coast on June 24, 1935. Lt. Olsen braved a lashing sea and impending storms to land his Coast Guard Amphibian alongside the Republic at 2 A. M. Aided only by the landing lights of the plane and the searchlights of the transport, he effected the transfer and flew Major Gullion to Miami. The emergency flight undoubtedly saved Major Gullion's life. Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate Axel L. Norstrand, Radioman 1c M. E. Terrell and Pharmacist's Mate B. L. Chambers accompanied Lt. Olsen.

Air Station to be Dedicated

Plans are underway for impressive ceremonies upon the occasion of the dedication of the Coast Guard Air Station at Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 11, 1938. The dedication ceremonies will be attended by ranking civil and military officials.

Academy Examinations Concluded

The graduating class at the Coast Guard Academy this week concluded final examinations and it is expected that, barring physical failures, about 23 cadets

will be commissioned on June 2. Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee will make the principal address at graduation exercises.

Board of Visitors Gratified

The Board of Visitors of the Coast Guard Academy, who made their annual visit to the Academy last week, expressed extreme pleasure at conditions as they found them there, and were much impressed by the skill with which the cadets handled small craft during an exhibition drill.

Captain Chalker on Tour

Capt. L. T. Chalker, Coast Guard Air officer, accompanied by Lt. C. B. Olsen, left Washington this week on a ten-day inspection tour of Coast Guard Air facilities in the New Orleans and Jacksonville Divisions.

Commander Derby to Europe

Coast Guard Operations Officer, Comdr. W. N. Derby, left Washington May 4, enroute to Oslo, Norway and London, England to participate in various conferences scheduled to be held relative to the whaling operations in the South Pacific sector. He carried with him data compiled by various Coast Guard officers who have been attached to whaling factory vessels in South Pacific waters to present to the conferees. He will also make a study of merchant marine training facilities in Europe in order to be better able to cooperate with the Maritime Commission in its effort to train Merchant Marine officers and men.

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Published Every Saturday by the

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JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, President and Publisher

LEROY WHITMAN, Editor

1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Advertising Rates on Request

"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1868.

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation
Foreign postage \$1 additional per year

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1938

"I submit it, then, to you (i.e. to Congress) whether the first duty we owe to the people who have confided to us their power is not to place our country in such an attitude as always to be so amply supplied with the means of self-defense as to afford no inducements to other nations to presume upon our forbearance or to expect important advantages from a sudden assault."—ANDREW JACKSON.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.*
2. Promotion systems in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard openly arrived at, to assure justice in advancement, and stimulate morale.†
3. Fulfillment of War Department's modernization program; combat replacements and auxiliary vessels required by the Fleet, and Baker Board strength for the Air Corps.‡
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances§; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.¶
5. A National Guard of 210,500 enlisted men with officer complement, equipment and training; 14-day training for 30,000 Army reserve officers annually; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thompson act; enactment of a sound basic plan plus requisite funds for personnel and training of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

* Senate Military Committee started hearings May 5, on joint enlisted pay bill.

† Revision of Navy-Marine Corps promotion passed House, April 25; Senate now holding hearings. New Coast Guard system in operation.

‡ Naval expansion bill passed both Houses; in conference. Baker Board Air strength to be attained at end of next fiscal year. Increases in army materiel in pending appropriation bill.

§ Reenlistment allowance has stricken from law.

¶ Grades and ratings increase in pending appropriation bill.

IT WILL BE OBVIOUS to anyone who has followed the debates in Congress on the Army and Navy appropriation bills and the naval authorization bill, that that responsible body has determined to keep the United States out of war through thorough preparedness, and if, unhappily, war should come, to have the country so armed that it will be able to give an effective resistance to the enemy. The debates were of a high statesmanlike character. For the most part, they revealed a thorough understanding of the world situation, a wide knowledge of the clashing interests and ideologies which make for conflict, and an appreciation of the means necessary for the protection of the country and its dependencies and American life and property wherever located. Different points of view, of course, were expressed, but the single note running through the speeches and the exchanges emphasized that Congress is not making huge grants of money for personnel and equipment and construction with any idea of aggression. It is appropriating and authorizing because it realizes the dangerous possibilities of foreign wars upon our own peace. It wants the United States to be so strong that we will be left alone, and that representations made by our government in behalf of American rights will be heeded promptly. At the same time, it has warned the Administration that it will not approve any policy which contemplates our interference in affairs beyond American concern. Other nations will see in what the President recommended and Congress is granting, a purpose on the part of America to embark on adventures in Europe and Asia. There is no justification for this viewpoint. The fact is we are building for peace, a peace for America first, but a peace for the rest of the world so far as we morally can promote it. It was this thought which caused the Senate to pass by a two to one vote the naval authorization bill.

REPORTS FROM SPAIN recounting the effective use of horse cavalry by Franco's Army give added interest to the tests and exercises now underway in Texas by the First Cavalry Division. In the United States, Cavalry always has been held in high esteem and it has generally been recognized that our high commands have been in the forefront in the development and employment of mounted forces. However, in recent times there has been some apprehension lest the emphasis given to the necessary and important development work for mechanization might result in a failure to keep the horse cavalry up-to-date. In Europe, particularly, mechanization and motorization had been carried forward very much to the expense of the horse. But today one notes that the mounted soldier again marches with the German Army and that Franco throws horse units against the Loyalists with telling effect. There is no doubt that European armies recognize the particular fitness of horse cavalry for particular tasks and deplore their own weaknesses in this age-old source of war materiel. In the United States it is different. While having great industrial facilities for mechanization and motorization we also possess greater resources in animal materiel than any other nation in the world. Furthermore, the War Department's policy presages the greatest possible use of both these types of materiel. In Texas today the Cavalry Division is giving its best efforts to test to the limit a proposed divisional reorganization designed to add to its mobility, flexibility and hard-hitting qualities. The Service and the American public watches with the approbation it has always extended to this thoroughly American arm.

Service Humor

Famous Last Words

Sgt. Walter P. Evans, Hq. Co. 14th Brigade — "Pederson, didn't I see you reach in front of Harrison's rifle while the bolt was closed?"

Harrison—"Yes, but I asked him if it was loaded."

—Ft. Snelling Bulletin.

—o—

Condensed

"What does a bride think when she walks into the church?"

"Aisle, Alter, Hymn."

—o—

Skip a Mile

An Indian was once asked for his definition of skilling. The answer:

"Swoosh! Then walk a mile."

—USS Tennessee Tar.

—o—

Sold

"Good morning," said the stranger to a woman who had answered the door bell. "Would you like to buy some insect powder?"

"No," she snapped. "I have no use for that stuff."

"Good," replied the stranger. "I will take that room you are advertising."

—Windy City Breeze.

—o—

Soft

C. P. O.—"So you want to leave the Station? You want to go home? What's the matter, don't you like the Navy?"

Recruit, scrubbing clothes—"No, it isn't that, but I'm afraid I'm beating some woman out of a job."

—Great Lakes Bulletin.

—o—

Here You are Ladies

"Judge, your honor," cried the prisoner at the bar. "have I got to be tried by a lady jury?"

"Be still," whispered his attorney.

"I won't be still! Judge, I can't even fool my own wife, let alone twelve strange women. I'm guilty."

—Wednesday Nite Life.

—o—

Do Not Disturb

A fireman went wearily into the barber shop and slumped into a chair. "Give me a shave," he said.

The barber told him he was too far down in the chair for a shave.

"All right," said the fireman, with a sigh. "give me a haircut."

—W. Va. Mountaineer.

—o—

No Settlement

Fore—"Why the smile? I thought your wife went on a sit-down strike."

Aft—"She did, but I met a couple strike breakers at Long Beach."

—Leatherneck.

—o—

Some Indication

"Gee, James, are you sure you love me?"

"What do you think I bought you that box of popcorn for?"

—5th Corps Area News.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

B. B. Jr.—The 3rd Cavalry Band is not the only mounted band in the Army. A number of Cavalry units have mounted bands, although with the advent of Motorization of Cavalry, of necessity some of these have been dismounted. The mounts used by the Machine Gun Troop, 10th Cavalry are assigned to the Troop.

C. C. D.—Lt. Col. Freeman Waite Bowley is now at the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

F. W. S.—Yes, you can enlist in the Navy immediately after your discharge from the Army, provided the recruiting quota is not filled. Time served in the Army is counted toward retirement from the Navy, and it is probable that you can, if enlisted in the Navy, be assigned to the type duty to which you refer. The pay scale generally in the navy is higher.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

The Naval Reserve Inspection Board, of which Capt. N. E. Nichols, USN, is president, will conduct an inspection of the Naval Reserve Aviation Unit at Washington, D. C., on May 16. The Board that will make this inspection will be composed of Capt. N. E. Nichols and Lt. A. P. Flagg. Comdr. M. L. Hersey, jr., will aid in the inspection. Lt. Edward W. Rounds, USNR, is in charge of the Reserve Squadron.

20 Years Ago

Lt. Col. Morton C. Mumma, Cav., USA, in command of the Small-Arms Firing School at Camp Perry, gives warning that there are no accommodations at or near Camp Perry for members of the families of student officers. Colonel Mumma has converted the club house on adjoining grounds into quarters for the permanent staff of the school.

30 Years Ago

The submarines Tarantula, Cuttlefish and Viper, under command of Lt. Charles E. Courtney, will leave Annapolis on May 7. It is expected that they will arrive at the New York Navy Yard on or about May 11. The submarines have been conducting tests in the Chesapeake Bay. At New York, the vessels will be drydocked and overhauled.

50 Years Ago

The visit of the North Atlantic Squadron to Pensacola was to have terminated on April 28, and at an early hour five ships left the Navy Yard enroute to Mobile, but the water being low and the sea rough on the bar, one of the smaller vessels touched in crossing and it was not deemed prudent for the Richmond and Atlanta to attempt a passage.

70 Years Ago

The Artillery School of the Army has been formally inaugurated at Ft. Monroe, Va., under command of Brevet Major-General William F. Barry, Colonel, Second Artillery.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL OFFICERS

Col. Emory S. Adams, AGD, appointed Adjutant General, with rank of Maj. General, May 1.
Brig. Gen. Laurence Halstead, retired May 31, on account of disability.
Col. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, CAC, appointed Brig. Gen., May 1, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to temp. duty, office of C. of CAC, Washington, D. C., for thirty days, thence to command of 4th CAC Dist., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Brig. Gen. William Bryden, from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., to command 13th FA Brigade, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Maj. Joseph N. Dalton (AGD), relieved GSC, Governors Island, N. Y., May 1, to AGD, Governors Island, N. Y.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. E. S. ADAMS, AG.
Col. Harry D. Mitchell, retired May 31, for age.
Col. James A. Ullo, from Governors Island, N. Y., to office of AG, Wash., D. C.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. WALTER L. REED, IG.
Lt. Col. Frederick Herr (Cav.), from Governors Island, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Nov. 15.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Col. George H. Huddleson, prior orders to Chicago, Ill., amended to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., as QM.
Col. Edmund R. Tompkins, from Washington QM Depot, Wash., D. C., to Ft. Mason, Calif., as asst. to supt. Army Transport Service, sail, N. Y., Sept. 9.
Col. Robert Sterrett, from Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1 to Washington QM Depot, Wash., D. C., as C. O.
Lt. Col. James A. Gillespie (FA), from duty as QM, Ft. Francis E. Warren, to duty as asst. to QM, upon arrival of his successor.
Maj. Charles R. Jones (Inf.), from Phila., to temp. duty, Governors Island, N. Y., thence to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Dec. 28.
Capt. Henry S. Evans, from office of QMG, Wash., D. C., July 5, to NG duty, Columbia, S. C.
Capt. Harry I. Zellar, prior orders to Hawaiian Dept., revoked.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.
Medical Corps
Lt. Col. Wilmer C. Dreibeibels, from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 1, to Univ. of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington.
Lt. Col. Wilbur G. Jenkins, orders to Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., amended to Ft. Howard, Md.
Lt. Col. John C. Woodland, prior orders to 1st, revoked, from Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 1, to station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Lt. Col. Edward A. Coates, Jr., prior orders to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., revoked, from Philippine Dept., to General Dispensary, USA, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, from Pres. of S. P., to Ft. Snelling, Minn., sail S. F., Aug. 16.
Lt. Col. Milo B. Dunning, retired May 31, for age.
Maj. Clifford A. Best, from Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., Sept. 6, to New York Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Following from Army Medical School, Wash., D. C., June 5, to station indicated after name: Capt. Weldon K. Ruth, Ft. Slocum, Tex.
(Continued on Next Page)

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Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

April 28, 1938

Comdr. Charles H. McMorris, det. Nav. War College, May 14, to stap, Cdr. Setg. Force, as oper. off.
Comdr. William D. Taylor, det. as Retg. Insp., Southern Div., New Orleans; to trmt. Naval Hosp., Brooklyn.

Lt. Comdr. Steven W. Callaway, det. Insp., of Nav. Aircraft, Grumman Aircraft Engr. Corp., Bethpage, L. I., July 5; to command VP Sqdn. 15.

Lt. Theron S. Hare, det. 11th Nav. Dist., May 13; to Wright.

Lt. Harold Nilesen, ora. March 30 modified. To S-30; instead cfo St. Louis.

Lt. Daniel J. Sweeney, det. Wright, May 15; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport.

Lt. John M. Sweeney, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., May; to Quincy.

Lt. Comdr. Alfred deG. Vogler, (CHC), det. Marine Barracks, Quantico, June 27; to Enterprize.

Ch. Boon. Herman C. Fredericks, det. Tern, May 10; to Altair.

Ch. Pharm. Ervin C. Eastman, det. 5th Nav. Dist., June 20; to NYd., Phila.

Ch. Pharm. Willie R. Joiner, det. Nav. Dispensary, Navy Dept., June 1; to Norfolk Nav. Hosp.

Pay Ck. J. Marshall Knowles, det. Chicago, June 1; to cfo Honolulu and on bd. when com.

Actg. Pay Ck. Ralph L. Eaton, det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, to Tennessee.

Actg. Pay Ck. Albert E. Gilreese, det. Maryland; to Chester.

April 29, 1938

Lt. Comdr. Wallace M. Dillon, det. staff, Cdr. Cruisers, Setg. Force, June; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Ross P. Whitmarsh, det. Idaho, June 13; to 6th Nav. Dist., Charleston.

Lt. Delwyn Hyatt, det. Naval Academy, July 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Axel B. Kerr, det. NYd., Mare Island, May; to Utah.

Lt. Roy D. Williams, det. Aide to Cdt. 1st Nav. Dist., May; to Louisville.

Lt. (jg) Seymour D. Owens, ora. April 6 revoked. Det. Cincinnati. Continue trmt. Naval Hosp., Mare Island. On disch. trmt.; to duty Naval Academy.

Ens. John H. Cotten, det. New Mexico, May 16; to New York.

Ens. Vincent A. Sweeney, det. New Mexico, May 16; to New York.

Lt. James J. McKinstry, (SC), det. Babbitt, June; to NYd., Phila., Pa.

Ens. Daniel E. Waite, (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, NYd., Phila., May; to 4th Naval District, Phila.

Actg. Pay Ck. Russell G. Vall, Jr., det. Yorktown; to Antares.

April 30, 1938

Lt. (jg) James I. Cone, det. Hannibal, June; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Carlton B. Jones, det. Gilmer, May 7; to Lawrence.

Ens. Eli T. Reich, det. Lawrence, May 7; to Gilmer.

Lt. (jg) Thomas Forwerda, (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., June; to Instn. School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field.

Lt. Comdr. Charles W. Fox, (SC), det. San Francisco, July; to NYd., Mare Island.

Lt. Comdr. Robert A. Shotwell, (SC), det. NYd., Phila., June; to San Francisco.

Ch. Mach. George J. Romulus, det. New York, Sept. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Asiatic Despatch Orders, April 26

Lt. Comdr. Hillard L. Weer, (MC), det. 16th Nav. Dist.; to Canopus.

Lt. Howard L. Puckett, (MC), det. Oahu; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Murphy K. Cureton, (MC), det. Dest. Div. 13; to 16th N. Dist.

Lt. Alvin J. Cerny, (MC), det. Dest. Div. 15; to 16th N. Dist.

Lt. Charles F. Flower, (MC), det. 4th Marines; to 16th N. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Theodore R. Austin, (MC), det. Guam; to 4th Marines.

Lt. (jg) Clifford P. Powell, (MC), det. Monocacy; to 4th Marines.

Lt. (jg) Eldon C. Swanson, (MC), det. Tutulla; to Yangtze Patrol.

Lt. (jg) Reimers D. Koepke, (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., Canacao; to Black Hawk.

Ch. Pay Ck. Arthur C. Larsen, det. Rec. Sta., Cavite; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk.

Capt. Joseph J. A. McMullin, (MC), to CO, Nav. Hosp., Canacao, P. I.

Lt. (jg) Russell H. Walker, (MC), to Canopus.

Lt. (jg) Murray W. Ballenger, (MC), to Dest. Div. 13.

Lt. (jg) Robert S. Poos, (MC), to Dest. Div. 14.

Lt. (jg) Benjamin W. Vitou, (MC), to Dest. Div. 15.

Lt. (jg) Robert V. King, (MC), to Guam.

Lt. (jg) George J. Kohut, (MC), to Monocacy.

Lt. (jg) Arthur L. Lawler, (MC), to Tutulla.

Lt. (jg) Jesse V. Westerman, (DC), to Augusta.

ASIATIC ORDERS

Lt. R. W. Cavenagh, det. S-37; to command S-41.

Lt. E. C. Hawk, det. S-41, as CO; to Subm. Div. 10 as div. engr.

Lt. (jg) Matthew DeMaria, det. Stewart on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Canacao; to duty Pillsbury.

Ens. Weldon H. Lloyd, det. John D. Ford; to staff, Cdr. Destroyer Sqdn. 5.

Ch. Pay Ck. William L. A. Strawbridge, det. 16th Nav. Dist.; to staff, C in C, Asiatic Fleet.

(Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

May 4, 1938

Brig. Gen. Russell B. Putnam, Paymaster, Appointed the Paymaster, Marine Corps, with rank of Brigadier General, for a period of four years from May 1.

Lt. Col. Fred G. Patchen, det. MB, Wash., D. C., and ordered to his home to retire.

Lt. Col. Thomas E. Bourke, det. Mar. 1, Brig., Quantico, to MB, Pearl Harbor, via

steamer sailing San Francisco, June 10.

Capt. Clovis C. Coffman, June 15, det. MD, Augusta, to 4th Marines, Shanghai.

Capt. Archie E. O'Neill, June 15, det. 4th Marines, Shanghai, to MD Augusta.

Capt. Hawley C. Waterman, orders April 8 modified, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to MD Arkansas.

Capt. William P. Battell, det. MD, Arkansas to MD, New York, May 21.

Capt. Gordon Hall, orders modified assigning him duty MB, New York.

2nd Lt. John W. Easley, 2nd Lt. Louis A. Ennis, 2nd Lt. Stephen V. Sabol, 2nd Lt. Charles S. Todd, on reporting relief, det. MCB, San Diego, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

2nd Lt. Frank Shine, on reporting relief, det. MB, NYd., Mare Island, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

2nd Lt. William E. Boles, on reporting relief, det. MD, NAS, Seattle, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

2nd Lt. Wendall H. Duplantis, May 23, det. MD, Taylor, to MD Dallas.

2nd Lt. Roy L. Kline, May 20, det. NAS, Pensacola, to AC2, FMF, NAS, San Diego.

2nd Lt. Gordon A. Bell, 2nd Lt. Herbert H. Williamson, May 20, det. NAS, Pensacola, to AC1, 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico.

2nd Lt. James G. Frazer, det. MB, Parris Island, ordered temporary duty MB, Quantico, until June 1, then to duty MD, RR, Wakefield, Mass.

2nd Lt. John F. Dobbin, 2nd Lt. Milo G. Haines, 2nd Lt. George A. McKusick, 2nd Lt. Robert E. Gaier, June 1, det. Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., to MB, NYd., New York.

Ch. QM, Ck. Oswald Broseau, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, to RR Detachment MCB, San Diego.

Mar. Gur. Ray A. Trevelyan, May 25, det. AC1, 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to MB, Parris Island, for duty as OIC of the flying field at that station.

Second Antiaircraft Bn., FMF, det. MB, Parris Island, S. C., about May 24, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, via Antares, sailing MB, Parris Island, May 25, with following officers attached: Maj. Jesse L. Perkins; Capt. Miles S. Newton; Capt. Alfred R. Peffer; 1st Lt. John H. Cook, Jr.; 2nd Lt. Charles L. Banks; 2nd Lt. Howard G. Kirgis; 2nd Lt. Michael S. Curran; 2nd Lt. George A. Roll; Mar. Gnr. Olin L. Beall.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

May 2, 1938

Lt. Comdr. Harold G. Eberhart, det. NYd., Pearl Harbor, further trmt. nearest naval hospital in United States.

Lt. Comdr. William E. Hilbert, det. Office of Judge Adv. Genl., Navy Dept., June or July; to Chaumont as exec. off.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas M. Stokes, det. staff Comdr. Destroyers, Battle Force, May; to staff, Comdr. Dest. Flotilla One, as engr. off.

Lt. Irwin F. Beyerly, det. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, June; to Patrol Wing 4; orders April 14 revoked.

Lt. Edgar A. Cruise, det. CO, Teal, June; to VB-4 (Ranger).

Lt. Tillman T. Dautzler, det. NYd., Mare Island, May; to staff, Comdr. Destroyers, Battle Force, as asst. engr. off.

Lt. Milton T. Dayton, det. Schenck, May 13; to Dickerson as exec. off.

Lt. Thompson P. Elliott, det. Herbert, June 4; to 5th Nav. Dist., Norfolk, Instructor of Naval Reserves.

Lt. Henry J. McRoberts, det. Insp. of Nav. Aircraft, Consolidated Aircraft Corp., San Diego, June 1; to VP-12.

Lt. Robert B. Pirie, det. Naval Academy, June 1; to command Teal.

Lt. Everett H. Still, det. staff, Comdr. Dest. Sqdn. 3, June 13; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. (jg) Roy O. Gilbert, Jr., det. Texas, May 16; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, ors. March 8 revoked.

Lt. (jg) Roland O. Lucier, det. Receiving Ship at New York, May; to cfo Trinity & on board when comm.

Lt. (jg) Renda C. Scott, det. Rec. Ship at New York, May; to cfo Trinity & on bd. when comm.

Ens. Thomas A. Brown, det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., May 27; to Destas., Battle Force.

Ens. Warren E. Oliver, det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., May 27; to Dest. Div. 27.

R. Adm. John B. Dennis (MC), det. Pres. Nav. Ret. Bd., Bd. of Med. Examiners, Navy Exam Bd. for officers of Med. Corps, Navy Dept., June 15; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) Vernon S. Robinson (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, May; to Asiatic Station.

May 3, 1938

Comdr. Armit C. Thomas, det. Nav. War College, May 14; to Raleigh as exec. off.

Lt. Francis D. Hamlin, det. Nav. Proving Ground, Dahlgren, June; to Nitro.

Lt. Daniel W. Harrigan, det. VB-6 (Yorktown), June; to command VB-5 (Yorktown).

Lt. Harry Keeler, Jr., det. Preston, May 7; to command Dallas.

Lt. Francis L. McCollum, det. Rec. Ship at San Francisco, May; to Kanawha.

Lt. Douthey G. McMillan, det. Wright, June 18; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. Martin B. Stone, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., May; to Herbert as exec. off.

Lt. Albert J. Wheaton, det. NYd., Boston, May; to Melville.

Lt. (jg) Lawrence B. Cook, det. Argonne, June 13; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Thomas P. Lowndes, det. Simpson, June 24; to Noches.

Lt. (jg) Bernard H. Meyer, ors. March 20 revoked. Det. Pensacola, June 3; to Dickerson.

Lt. (jg) Otto C. Schatz, Jr., ors. March 2 revoked. Continue duty Milwaukee.

Ens. John B. Crosby, det. Mississipp, June; to Dale.

Ens. Raymond E. Doll, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, June 6; to VCS-5 (Portland).

Ens. Frank C. Graham, ors. Feb. 9 revoked; continue duty West Virginia.

Ens. Charles D. Hoover, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, June 6; to VB-6 (Yorktown).

Ens. Joseph E. Stulgis, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., to home; relieved all active duty.

Lt. Robert A. Cooper (MC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes; to cfo Trinity & on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) John F. Foertner (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash.; to Nav. Hosp., Phila.

Capt. Edward E. Goodhue (SC), det. NYd., Portsmouth, NH; to NYd., Boston.

Lt. Comdr. Theodore S. Coulbourn (SC), det. Vega, July; to duty as Off. in Chge., Commissary Store, San Diego.

Lt. Comdr. Harold Templeton Smith (SC), det. Off. in Chge., Commissary Store, Norfolk, May; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Comdr. Robert Roy Thompson (SC), det. Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego, Aug.; to cfo Wichita & on board when comm.

Lt. William J. Laxson (SC), det. Dest. Div. 2, Battle Force, June; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego.

Lt. William J. Nowinski (SC), det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, June; to Noches.

Ens. Boyd Shafsky (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., May 27; to Maryland.

Bosn. John A. Hein, det. Nav. Retg. Sta., Cincinnati, Ohio; to Tern.

Bosn. Joseph E. Moloney, det. Nevada; to Thrush.

Mach. Charles R. Banks, det. Arizona, June 18; to Subm. Base, Coco Solo.

Mach. Bernard J. Snater, det. Sonoma; to cfo Nashville & on bd. when comm.

Elec. Carroll A. White, det. Saratoga; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Pharm. Joseph J. Glawson, det. Nav. Hosp., Charleston, June 15; to Nav. Hosp., Wash.

Ch. Pharm. Clyde M. Lane, det. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, June 10; to Hosp. Corps School, Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Ch. Pharm. Fred A. Payne, det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, June 10; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island.

Ch. Pharm. Abraham T. Schwartz, det. Nav. Hosp., Wash., June 15; to Nav. Med. School, Wash.

Ch. Pharm. Allan D. Spaulding, det. Hosp. Corps School, San Diego, June 10; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Actg. Pay Clk. John Alden, det. Texas; to Savannah.

Actg. Pay Clk. Cyrus L. Brainard, det. Wasmuth, May 16; to Arctic.

Actg. Pay Clk. Clyde W. Frazee, to 13th Nav. District, Seattle.

Actg. Pay Clk. Joseph H. Timmons, to duty Subm. Sqdn. 4.

May 4, 1938

Comdr. T. DeWitt Carr, det. Naval Academy, July 1; to cfo Davis & in command when commissioned.

Comdr. Joseph W. Gregory, det. as Comdr. Subm. Div. 8, June 3; to 9th Nav. Dist., Great Lakes, as intelligence officer.

Lt. Comdr. Kenneth L. Forster, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., May 21; to duty as Resident Insp. of Nav. Matl., Bendix Radio Corp., Baltimore.

Lt. Comdr. Henry E. Thornhill, det. CO, Hull, July 2; to NYd., Charleston.

Lt. Comdr. Elmer J. Tiernan, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Phila.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Clair L. Miller, det. Bu. Aero., Navy Dept., July; to Lexington.

Bosn. Milton A. Heath, to duty NYd., Mare Island.

Bosn. Joel E. Poukkula, to duty Borie.

Mach. Emmett C. Suggs, to duty Oklahoma.

Mach. Walter A. Sutter, to duty Shaw.

Elec. Preston Hoggard, to duty Wright.

Elec. Walter F. Sweet, to duty Ontario.

Asiatic Despatch Orders, May 2

Comdr. Anton B. Anderson, det. as Comdr. Dest. Div. 14; to instn. Army Industrial College, Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Harold J. Wright, to Norfolk NYd.

Lt. Comdr. James P. Bowles (MC), det. Yangtze Patrol; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. George B. Ridout (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Canacao; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Lt. Francis K. Smith (MC), det. Dest. Div. 14; to Rec. Ship at New York.

Lt. Curtiss W. Schantz (DC), det. Augusta; to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Warren D. Sargeant (DC), det. Black Hawk; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Fritz C. Nyland (CRC), to 16th Nav. District.

CPO Transfers

Marshall H. Allen, ACMM(NAP), VF Squadron 2 to Torpedo Sta., Newport.

Cecil P. Benedict, ACMM(NAP), Torpedo Sta., Newport, to VT Squadron 5.

George W. Clinton, CRM, RS New York to Comdrilldet.

Verle M. Counts, ACMM(NAP), NPG Dahlgren to VT Squadron 6.

Thomas L. Crawford, ACMM, VB Squadron-3 to NAS Pensacola, Fla.

Milo C. Dornan, CFC, USS Dewey to USS Reina Mercedes.

Roy B. Doty, CWT, USS Antares to NTS Great Lakes, Ill.

Jeremiah J. Driscoll, Jr., CBM, USS Antares to Fourth Naval District.

Clarence L. Eaton, CSK, USS Augusta to RS Puget Sound, Wash.

Nile K. Fitch, CEM, RS Phila., Pa., to USS Antares.

John M. Gallagher, CY, USS Argonne to RS Washington, D. C.

Ray W. Hilborn, CRM, Fifteenth District to RS San Francisco.

Malcolm W. Hillman, CWT, USS Helm to USS Boise.

George B. Jones, CRM, NAS Norfolk, Va., to VB Squadron Six.

Clyde A. Kern, CBM, N. Hos. Wash., D. C., to N. Hos. San Diego.

Charles F. King, CMM, RS Phila., Pa., to USS Antares.

Leland H. Lance, CPhM, N. Hos. Charleston, S. C., to N. Hos. Norfolk, Va.

Louis K. Latour, CFC, USS Houston to RS Wash., D. C., cancelled.

Hubert L. Latty, CWT, USS Salt Lake City to NRS Chicago, Ill.

Herbert J. Leech, CCStd, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Hannibal.

Arthur A. Leverone, CY, USS Antares to Comdrilldet.

John C. Meserve, CPhM, FAB Coco Solo to NRS Cincinnati, Ohio.

Joe L. Mullen, CPhM, USS Relief to Nav. Prison, Portsmouth, N. H.

Clem R. Olivier, CEM, NYd. Portsmouth, N. H., to USS Bagaduce.

George E. Overton, CMM, USS Detroit to NAS Pensacola, Fla.

William T. Pethel, CMM, RS Norfolk, Va., to Comdrilldet.

Henry H. Rollins, CCStd, USS Reina Mercedes to NAS Norfolk, Va.

William G. Schwarting, CPhM, USS Humphreys to N. Hos. Norfolk, Va.

Simon L. Sersain, CMM, USS Wright to USS Medusa.

Stephen J. Spack, CRM, NAS Lakehurst, N. J., to USS Nashville.

Arthur Strivers, CCStd, USS Reina Mercedes to NAS Norfolk, Va.

Roy O. Sult, CEM, USS Antares to Fourth Naval District.

Park Sutton, CMM, NAS Pensacola, Fla., to RS Pearl Harbor.

Sidney A. Warren, CCStd, NRS Kansas City to USS Holland, cancelled.

Herbert A. Wilson, CBM, N. Hos. Norfolk, Va., to Comdrilldet.

Albert W. Zettlemoyer, CFC, RS Washington, D. C., to USS Sampson.

Coast Guard Orders

Lt. Comdr. H. H. Curry, det. Headquarters and assigned plant of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa., in connection with inspection and construction of machinery.

Lt. (jg) R. D. Schmidtmann, det. Depot, effective about July 7, 1938, and assigned Boston Division for assignment to postgraduate course in Naval Construction at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Lt. (jg) T. J. E. Crotty, det. engineering duty Chelan and assigned line duty that vessel.

Radio Electrician (T) H. I. Allen, New York Division, issued permanent appointment as Radio Electrician, with rank as such from April 20, 1938.

Radio Electrician (T) J. T. Oden, Ft. Hunt Monitoring Station, issued permanent appointment as Radio Electrician, with rank as such from April 20, 1938.

Chief Boatswain Albert Van De Venter, det. Thetis and assigned Seattle Division for assignment as Inspector for the whaling station at Akutan, Alaska.

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

cum, N. Y.; Capt. William F. Conway, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Capt. Edward A. Cleave, Ft. Crockett, Tex.; Capt. Rex C. House, Ft. Jay, N. Y.; Capt. James G. Moore, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; Capt. William J. L. Porcher, Ft. Crook, Neb.; Capt. Albert W. Shiffet, Ft. Brown, Tex.; 1st Lt. Robert J. Benford, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; 1st Lt. Warren H. Dlesner, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lt. Horace C. Gibson, Ft. Benning, Ga.; 1st Lt. B. Dixon Holland, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; 1st Lt. Bruno Jastremski, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; 1st Lt. Donald B. Peterson, Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, Denver; 1st Lt. Santino J. Lerro, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 1st Lt. Merrill J. Reeh, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 1st Lt. James P. Sullivan, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 1st Lt. Myron J. Tremaine, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Following from Army Medical School, Wash., D. C., June 5, to Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.: Capt. Charles J. Farnace, Capt. Marshall N. Jensen, 1st Lt. Ryle a Radke, Capt. Albert A. Biederman, Capt. Ronald F. Kirk, Capt. Edward R. Wernitzing, 1st Lt. Karl H. Houghton.

Capt. Emmert C. Lentz, from Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., June 5, to Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Capt. Eugene C. Jacobs, from Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., June 5, to General Dispensary, USA, Chicago, Ill.

Following from Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., June 5, to Carlisle Bks., Pa.: Capt. Dean Schamber, 1st Lt. John K. Davis, 1st Lt. Edwin M. Goyette, 1st Lt. Charles H. Moseley.

Following from Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., June 5, to station indicated after name: Capt. Lester O. Crago, Maxwell Fld., Ala.; 1st Lt. Harold A. Myers, Kelly Fld., Tex.; 1st Lt. Scott M. Smith, AC Tech. School, Denver, Colo.; 1st Lt. James W. S. Stewart, Randolph Fld., Tex.

Following from Army Medical School, Wash., D. C., to station indicated after name: 1st Lt. Y. June 10; 1st Lt. Thomas M. Arnett, Ft. MacArthur, Calif.; 1st Lt. Theodore M. Carow, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; 1st Lt. Lee P. Mayes, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.; 1st Lt. Charles B. Perkins, Ft. Lewis, Wash.; 1st Lt. Nicholas P. Atria, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; 1st Lt. Donald E. Casad, Ft. McDowell, Calif.; 1st Lt. Lloyd E. Gould, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; 1st Lt. Gus W. Neece, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

Following from Army Medical Center,

Wash., D. C., June 5, to N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y., as transport surgeons: 1st Lt. Charles O. Bruce, Jr., 1st Lt. William F. Holmes, Jr.

Following from Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Bks., Pa., June 5, to station indicated: 1st Lt. William F. Cook, Ft. Myer, Va., and 1st Lt. Joseph Rich, Ft. Banks, Mass.

Army Nurse Corps

Retirement of 2nd Lt. Helen A. Taggart April 30, revoked.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES BURNETT, C. OF BUREAU

Col. Donald C. McDonald (FA), from detail and station in office of C. of Bureau of Insular Affairs, Wash., D. C., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 1.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.

Col. Daniel I. Sultan, from duty as Commissioner of Dist. of Columbia, Wash., D. C., to 2nd Engrs., Ft. Logan, Colo., sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

Maj. Walter L. Medding, from Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 15, to Memphis, Tenn., as asst. to dist. Engr.

Capt. Albert L. Lane, from Portland, Ore., to 5th Engrs., Ft. Belvoir, Va., sail S. F., July 30.

Capt. Helmer Swenholz, from Centralia, Wash., Sept. 1, to Omaha, Neb., as asst. to dist. Engr.

Capt. Robert E. M. Des Islets, from Ft. Leavenworth, to Bonneville, Ore., as asst. to dist. Engr.

1st Lt. Edward J. Cotter, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 25.

1st Lt. Frank E. Fries, from Panama Canal Dept., to State College, Pa.

2nd Lt. Andrew D. Chaffin, Jr., from Hawaiian Dept., to 29th Engrs., Portland, Ore.

2nd Lt. Arthur H. Frye, Jr., from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Ft. Lawton, Wash., sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

2nd Lt. Lawrence E. Laurion, from Panama Canal Dept., to Pittsburg, Pa., as asst. to dist. Engr., Pittsburg Engr. Dist.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. TSCHAPPAT, C. of O.

1st Lt. John D. Armitage (FA), prior orders to Ordnance School, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., as student, revoked.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of CAV.

Col. Leon B. Kromer, retired June 30, with rank of Maj. Gen., after more than forty-three years service.

Maj. Melvin S. Williamson, from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to Boys High School, Decatur, Ga.

Capt. Mortimer F. Sullivan, prior orders to Ft. Clark, Tex., revoked; detailed in QMC, May 19, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., as asst. to QM.

1st Lt. Angelo R. Del Campo, Jr., from Ft. Clark, Tex., to Ord. Dept., 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., July 1.

Following 1st Lts. from Ft. Clark, Tex., to Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kans., Sept. 10: Brendan McK. Greeley and Charles F. Harrison.

1st Lt. Samuel L. Myers, detailed QMC, Sept. 1, to Philippine Dept.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA.

Col. Walter S. Sturgill, from Newark, N. J., June 15, to home and await retirement.

Col. Frank K. Ross, prior orders revoked, detailed GSC, May 22, from present assignment and duty, Governors Island, N. Y., to duty with GSC, Governors Island, May 22.

Lt. Col. John Magruder, from Berne, Switzerland, May 31, to Office of Chief of Staff, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. Isaac Spaulding, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., Sept. 24.

Maj. Frank Royse, from Augusta, Ga., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 1.

Maj. Paul C. Boylan, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., Aug. 1, to Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City.

Capt. Lonnie O. Field, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 1.

Capt. Christian G. Nelson, from Hawaiian Dept., to 7th FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Following Captains, from Salt Lake City, Utah, July 5, to station indicated: Karl W. Hiegar, 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.; and Charles H. Swartz, 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Gerald J. Reid, from Redding, Calif., June 1, to 7th FA, Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex.

Capt. Edwin V. Kerr, from Waynesboro, Va., Sept. 15, to 7th FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Capt. David Larr, from Ft. Sill, Okla., Aug. 1, to Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind.

Capt. Wilmer G. Bennett, from Columbia, Mo., July 5, to 3rd FA, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

1st Lt. Charles W. Raymond, from Madison Bks., N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., July 16.

1st Lt. Addison V. Dishman, from Hawaiian Dept., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

(Please turn to Page 799)

American System of Broadcasting

A most interesting discussion of the American system of broadcasting and its function in the preservation of democracy was given by Col. David Sarnoff, Sigsbee, president of the Radio Corporation of America, in an address April 28 at the Town Hall luncheon, in New York City.

Colonel Sarnoff said:

There could be no more fitting auspices than those of the Town Hall for a talk on "The American System of Broadcasting." Your distinguished 44-year history as a model of public opinion has upheld the finest traditions of our democracy. Your own radio forum—"America's Town Meeting of the Air"—has grown, out of an adventurous experiment, to become one of the most popular and important of radio programs.

Growth of Radio

It has been my privilege to be associated with radio for more than thirty years. At an age when the average boy is still wearing a football headguard or a catcher's mask, I was proud to wear a radio telegrapher's headset. The radio telephone was nothing but a dream, and radio broadcasting was not even that.

There were only a handful of us in those days, but during the intervening years thousands of able men and women have joined our ranks. A vast radio industry has grown up. No other industry ever grew so fast. The years and days and hours have been crowded with a never-ending procession of new discoveries, new developments, new services.

The pagan conception of Mercury serving the gods on Mount Olympus never approached the present-day reality of radio, the modern messenger that travels with the speed of light, encircling the globe seven times in a single second. Radio carries messages between all nations. Oceans, mountain ranges, and man-made boundaries alike are powerless to hold it back. It safeguards the passage of ships at sea and in the air. It has given mankind the greatest means of mass communication ever devised. It brings the voice and the music of civilization—and some day will also bring its living image—into the most isolated home.

Nature yields her secrets slowly and reluctantly. It has been a hard, exciting struggle to take these other waves that have filled the atmosphere since the beginning of time and in a single generation harness them to serve mankind.

Although my subject concerns broadcasting I have not come here today as a broadcaster. I am speaking as one of the pioneers of a new art, of which broadcasting, however significant, is only a part. I speak as one who has watched that art develop from the beginning. I am concerned with the opposition to which all new arts are exposed, and with the forces which tend to shackle their freedom and curtail their development. I speak to preserve broadcasting as one of the free institutions of our democracy.

What is Broadcasting?

Broadcasting consists of more than wavelengths, more than towers outside and equipment inside a radio station. It is a service of entertainment, culture, and information. The greatest significance of broadcasting is in the directness of its appeal, not merely in the speed and spread of its message. Many of its programs originate in a single local station, and are heard only in a single listening area. Here radio performs an important community service.

The national services of the American system of broadcasting, however, depend upon more ambitious programs, nationally distributed. In the broadcasting systems of other countries there is nothing comparable to the great transcontinental networks across the United States. These are voluntary associations of independent stations, each an important economic and social factor in its own community. During a portion of the time, each station broadcasts national instead of local programs. During the remaining time, stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, for example, may choose whether they will broadcast national or local programs.

Without this linking of broadcasting facilities there would be no national service of broadcasting. Without networks the vast majority of the American people would never have the opportunity to hear the voice of their President, or the music of Toscanini, or the debates of the Town Meeting of the Air. Tapping the talent sources of the world, American network broadcasters have made a radio receiving set infinitely more valuable in the United States than it is anywhere else in the world.

Broadcasting a Young Art

When we talk about the American System of Broadcasting we are talking about something barely eleven years old. The first nationwide broadcasting network was created by the National Broadcasting Company in November, 1926. And because it is young, the

American system is still developing, subject to constant experiment and change.

In its present state, there is only one certainty about the technical development of radio, and that is the certainty of change. Its greatest achievements still lie in the future. The public services of radio might well soon be added to those of sound. Radio facsimile, which makes it possible to deliver a radio newspaper into the home, may supplement the regular services of the press. Television will bring us the faces and gestures of speakers and artists, as well as their voices, and will enable us actually to see news in the making. As new inventions create new channels in the ether, not only in short waves but in waves measured in centimeters and millimeters, the day will come when there will be more wavelengths than broadcasting stations to use them.

Whatever controls over broadcasting are necessary at the present time, it is important that they should be kept as flexible, as free from rigidity, as the art itself. Otherwise there is danger of tying up the future usefulness of radio in a straitjacket. We should not try to regulate something as yet unborn; and we should not freeze an expanding art in any rigid code.

Relation of Radio to Government

If wavelengths were now available for an unlimited number of broadcasters, there would be no more need for special government regulation over broadcasting than over the printing of newspapers.

It is the allocation of station frequencies, which for the moment are limited in number, that creates a difficult task for the Federal Communications Commission. The Commission deserves great credit for having helped broadcasters to make the present American System of Broadcasting what its name says it is: something that is both systematic and American.

The law empowers the Commission to license broadcasting stations for periods not exceeding three years. In practice, however, the Commission grants licenses for only six months, on the theory that it is easier to reject an application for renewal than, for any reason, to cancel an unexpired license. When its license comes up for renewal, if the station has operated with technical efficiency, and if, in the opinion of the Commission, it has served "the public interest, convenience, and necessity," it gets another six months' lease of life. Twice a year, therefore, the substantial investment which the licensee has made in his business is placed in jeopardy.

Censorship

The broadcasting controls established by law are intended primarily to regulate physical facilities, not programs. The law specifically withholds from the Commission the power of program censorship. Section 326 of the Radio Law of 1934 states:

"Nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed to give the Commission the power of censorship over the radio communications or signals transmitted by any radio station, and no regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the Commission which shall interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communication."

While direct Government censorship over radio programs is thus forbidden by law, the terms of the Government licenses leave the door open for an indirect—and more insidious—censorship. Any attempt to impose the ordinary "blue-pencil" censorship is little to be feared, because, being a conspicuous violation of the right of free speech, it would arouse a storm of public protest. But what is not conspicuous—and is therefore dangerous—is the effect on the mind of the broadcaster resulting from attitudes that may be taken by the government toward stations, on matters outside the regulation of facilities.

Fear of disapproval can blue-pencil a dozen programs for every one that an official censor might object to. While practically nobody advocates a pre-program blue-pencil in the hands of government, few realize that post-program discipline by the government can be a form of censorship that is all the more severe because it is undefined.

Another aspect of government supervision over broadcasting which is in effect a form of censorship is the attitude in some quarters of the government toward the profits earned by broadcasters.

The grant of broadcasting licenses is only one of the many responsibilities of the Federal Communications Commission. It has supervision over all forms of wire and radio communication. In the field of two-way telephone and telegraph communication, control over rates is one of its most important functions. Here questions of investment value and profits are material.

But broadcasting is a one-way, not a two-way medium. It is not a common carrier which the public hires to perform a fixed service. It is a medium of artistic and intellectual expression, free to the listening public. Its financial structure does not impinge upon the public interest, convenience and necessity.

While stations and networks represent substantial investments, broadcasting is essen-

tially a personal service business. The earnings of stations cannot be judged on the basis of their investment any more than those of a lawyer, doctor, theatrical producer or publisher. Income results, not from studios and transmitters, but from programs.

It is a strange assumption that the less money a broadcasting company makes, the better the public will be served. This attitude is contrary to all sound business principles and experience. In what way is it conceivable that the public will be given better programs if the broadcaster is deprived of both the incentive and the means to improve his facilities and service?

Adequate profits mean the continuance of private investment and increased enterprise. Losses mean poorer programs, and, when private resources fail, government ownership. If government regulation of the economics of broadcasting results in a no-profit industry, investors may prefer to exchange their broadcasting equities for government securities. Then we shall have government ownership and 100 per cent control of broadcasting. Any further discussion of censorship would then be purely academic. We would have broadcasting of the government, by the government, and for the government.

We have but to look to the autocracies of Europe to see what such governmental control of broadcasting may mean.

Broadcasting in European Autocracies

Broadcasting in those autocracies serves the interest, convenience and necessity, not of the public, but of totalitarian government. It is allowed to present only one side of public issues. Its so-called news services are services of propaganda. When the dictator stands before the microphone, the citizens are regimented before the loudspeaker. At the same time, the public may be forbidden, under penalty of imprisonment, to listen to programs presenting any point of view contrary to that of the party in power.

It is no coincidence that in an autocracy where freedom of broadcasting does not exist, neither is there a free economy to which it might look for support. It is no coincidence that where freedom of thought and of speech are denied on the air, they are equally denied on the platform, in the university, and in the church. It is no coincidence that where you find broadcasting enslaved, you also find a slavish press.

Broadcasting under the American System

Our American system of broadcasting is what it is because it operates in the American democracy. It is a free system because this is a free country. It is privately owned because private ownership is one of our national doctrines. It is privately supported, through commercial sponsorship of a portion of its program hours, and at no cost to the listener, because ours is a free economic system. No special laws had to be passed to bring these things about. They were already implicit in the American system, ready and waiting for broadcasting when it came.

Broadcasting did not take on the American system. The American system took on broadcasting.

In recent years we have witnessed a steady enlargement of the economic power of federal government. That very enlargement has put upon the defenders of democracy the need for greater vigilance. That is where radio and the press assume a new importance. In the European countries that have been lost to democracy, the dictators who accomplished that revolution did so through their control of radio and the press. Nor were they satisfied with that. Their next step was to use the same governmental power to destroy the freedom of religion and of education.

Every increase in the economic power of a government makes more precious and more important the vigilant maintenance of the freedom of thought, and the courageous, unflinching defense of the freedom of all forms of its expression.

Radio and the Press

In its functions, its freedoms, and its responsibilities, broadcasting is essentially analogous to the press. It provides a forum for the spoken word just as the press provides a forum for the written word.

The broadcasting networks perform for their affiliated stations the same service that the great press associations perform for their member newspapers. They assemble news and talent from the four corners of the earth, and deliver it swiftly and economically to local stations. And just as a press association franchise is a coveted asset for a local newspaper, so a major network connection is a principal factor in determining the importance and quality of service of a local broadcasting station.

The broadcasting station and the newspaper both have editorial functions, one in the selection of programs, and the other, of reading matter. Both also have commercial functions. Both are supported by advertising revenue. The income and influence of both depend upon circulation figures; of listeners in one case, readers in the other. Both have a

legitimate investment asset of goodwill in the circulation they have built up.

The broadcaster decides upon the relative interest to his audience of each program, and proportions his broadcasting hours accordingly. In so doing, he performs an editorial function similar to that of the newspaper in making up its pages or selecting its features. The care exercised by the broadcaster to present all sides of controversial public issues is in itself an editorial function of great importance.

There may be occasional abuses both on the air and in the press, but in a democracy it is the power of public opinion rather than a government tribunal which enforces standards of public expression.

This public censorship is in keeping with democratic principles. And it is a very real power, because it is exercised by direct control over the profits of the broadcaster. Broadcasters are competing every moment of the day for the listeners' interest. Program approval by listeners spells circulation and profits; disapproval spells losses and disaster.

If freedom means anything it means freedom to make mistakes as well as to do the right thing. Broadcasters have made mistakes, plenty of them. That is the way they learned to be broadcasters. I want them left free to make more mistakes. That is the way they will learn to be better broadcasters.

Summary

Let me summarize the four beliefs about broadcasting concerning which I have tried this afternoon to give you the groundwork of my thinking:

First, The extent and value of the services of American broadcasting depend upon its freedom to develop and to operate with a minimum of regulation by the Government. Until and unless the radio art can provide as many wavelengths as there are broadcasters to use them, centralized regulation of technical facilities is essential. But the spirit of such regulation and its enforcement should differentiate clearly between technical operations and program services.

Second, While broadcasting should remain subject to all the laws that apply to other industries serving the public, it should be made morally as well as legally certain of its freedom from program censorship, other than the legitimate censorship of public opinion. There should be no censorship by intimidation or economic pressure. The station license should carry a longer term than six months. It should be revocable only for cause, and these causes should be clearly defined in advance.

Third, The progress of the American system of broadcasting, and the improvement of its program services, depend upon continued network development. Only by such development can we provide a finer national service, free to the public.

Fourth, and finally, Freedom of the air is inseparable from the freedom of thought, of speech, of worship, of education and of the press. These are the cornerstones of our American democracy. What helps one helps all; what injures one is an encroachment upon all; what destroys one destroys all, and thereby destroys democracy itself.

A free system of broadcasting can survive only under a democratic form of government, but it is no less true that democratic government itself will survive only if broadcasting is kept free.

American broadcasting asks no special privileges. It deserves none. It needs none. All it asks is the preservation of the American spirit of freedom.

Wirt Robinson Memorial

Plans are progressing for the erection of a memorial fountain at West Point to the memory of the late Colonel and Professor Wirt Robinson. A tentative location has been selected in the triangle where roads leading to the Cadet Chapel converge north of the main entrance.

Most of the earlier classes taught by Colonel Robinson and many individual admirers have been prompt in their response to an appeal for funds to complete the erection, however, some of the later classes have not yet been heard from. As the committee in charge is anxious to complete this project at the earliest practicable date, it requests that class organizations and individuals who have not yet made their donations to this worthy undertaking please send their checks as soon as possible to Capt. F. A. March, 3rd Secretary of the Association of Graduates, who is also treasurer of this fund, so that the work of construction can be started prior to "June Week."

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Before the United States Chamber of Commerce, assembled in annual Convention, Secretary Woodring expressed the Administration view of the European situation when he said that tension had lessened somewhat in the last week or two. He warned, however, that we would be derelict in our duty if we neglected to recognize the hazards which exist; that if pressed too far the democracies, at present pacifistic, might be aroused to a point of indignation which would make it extremely difficult to keep the pace. He further observed that it is essential that continued aggression stop before things get out of hand. The remarks of the Secretary especially are in point, in view of the conversations which have been proceeding between Mussolini and Hitler in Rome. Dispatches concerning them stress that Der Fuehrer has been talking about colonies, which, of course, means German expansion. Probably Mussolini would have no objection to the restoration of the former German colonies in Africa. It is recalled that shortly after his visit to Berlin last fall he declared his approval of the German people regaining their place in the African sun. Special interest attaches to the agreement which the two dictators will reach regarding Czecho-Slovakia. Hitler can be sure of Mussolini's support of the principle of self-determination, which would mean approval of the former's policy relative to the Sudeten Germans. Both will join readily in a denunciation of Communism. Whether they will announce a military alliance in answer to that of Great Britain and France, which Parliament approved by a large majority on the eve of Hitler's arrival in Rome, has not been revealed, but what has transpired shows conclusively that the two men are in close accord. Certainly their relations have not been disturbed by the Anglo-Italian agreement or the impending Franco-Italian treaty. Rome dispatches say these pacts are in accordance with the desire Hitler expressed some months ago, which contemplate bi-lateral understandings, ultimately to be joined in a quadrilateral Treaty, of which Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy would be signatories. The Spanish civil war has been marked by further advances by the Franco forces. The effect of the Rebel successes has been to cause the Roosevelt administration to consider favoring the passage of the Nye resolution providing for lifting the arms embargo against Spain. A decision will be made upon the President's return to Washington. Passage of the resolution would mean the end of statutory neutrality. Then the United States would return to its historic policy of requiring respect for neutral rights as established by international law. Under such circumstances, American manufacturers and exporters would be able to trade with the Spanish Government and the Rebels, of course, at their own risk, as Europeans always have been doing. In the Far East, the Chinese claims of victories, which are not denied by the Japanese, have resulted in the Tokyo Government invoking some of the provisions of the national mobilization law. When the law was enacted the Premier stated it would not be enforced unless the military situation became serious enough to warrant it. The action taken therefore would indicate that Japan has suffered important defeats and considers it wise to place the country upon a greater war footing. Reports are current that the Government may go so far as to proclaim formally the existence of a state of war. By so doing, Soviet Russia could be brought to stricter account. That Government, in response to a Japanese complaint, replied that as war did not prevail its nationals had the right to ship munitions, including planes, to China and to place their services at the disposal of the Chinese Government. The tenseness of the relations between Japan and Russia may be utilized by the Military Government in Tokyo to justify the enforcement of the mobilization law. According to the Export Managers' Club of New York, Americans have suffered a direct loss in China of over 150 million dollars, with a much greater contingent and potential loss. Japan's difficulties in China will not strengthen her with Germany and Italy, and are welcome to the western democratic countries, which have expressed their abhorrence at what they consider her aggressive policy in China.

Medical Reserve Course—The First Annual Military Medico-Dental Training Course, held at Chicago recently and conducted by regular Army officers for reserve officers of the Sixth Corps Area, was termed very successful by all participants and in all probability will become a yearly feature of reserve activity.

Citing the benefits received, the reserve officers adopted resolutions extending sincere thanks and appreciation to Col. Roy C. Heffebower, MC, USA, who was responsible for the idea of the course, organized it, was in immediate charge of the military program and carried it to a successful conclusion.

The reserve officers also said that the course had been of tremendous benefit to them from a military standpoint and resolved that it should be continued.

The following officers were among those in attendance: Col. Lyle S. Powell, Medical Reserve; Col. G. R. Reay, Medical Reserve; Col. Cleveland C. MacLane, Medical Reserve; Lt. Col. Geo. T. Jordan, Medical Reserve; Lt. Col. Stanley W. Clark, Dental Reserve; Lt. Col. Frank Novak, Medical Reserve; Capt. Leslie S. Hayes, Medical Reserve.

Destroyers Launched—Two destroyers, the Rowan and the Stack, were launched May 4, at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Ceremonies attending the launchings were witnessed by Charles Edison, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and members of the Naval Affairs Committees of the House and the Senate. Miss Elizabeth H. Rowan, great-granddaughter of Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, christened the Rowan, and Miss Mary Stack, daughter of Rep. Michael J. Stack, of Pennsylvania, christened the Stack, named for Lt. Edward Stack, who served with John Paul Jones. They are both 1500 ton destroyers, and will be completed in August.

Memorial Day Decorations—The Chaplains at Fort Myer, Va., and the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., have tendered their services, without remuneration, to the personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, to decorate the graves of such of their deceased relatives and friends as are interred, respectively, in Arlington National Cemetery and in the Presidio of San Francisco National Cemetery, for Memorial Day, May 30, 1938.

The plan is to provide a standard floral emblem in the form of a wreath twenty-two inches in diameter carrying a large bunch of flowers for the sum of \$2.00. To facilitate the handling of funds and the ordering of floral pieces it is desired that the standard emblem be used so far as it will be acceptable. However, if some wish to spend larger sums on flowers, special floral emblems of proportionately larger size and value will be purchased. Such decorations as are sent direct to either Chaplain,

or which are delivered to him by florists, will be placed upon the designated graves as soon as received.

All correspondence and remittances pertaining to the decoration of graves should be addressed to: The Chaplain, Ft. Myer, Va. (for Arlington) or to The Chaplain, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and should be in his hands by May 25, 1938. It is not possible to fill orders after that date. Requests should indicate the name, rank and organization of the deceased, and if possible, the grave or lot number with section in which the deceased is buried.

Navy Rental Allowance—The Court of Claims this week held that rental allowances for dependents of Service personnel should not be paid where the dependents occupy Government quarters assigned to another officer.

In dismissing the suit of Lt. James F. Byrne, USN, for rental allowance of an officer with dependents during the time his children lived with Admiral William H. Standley in the quarters furnished the Chief of Naval Operations, the court said:

"Commutation is for the purpose of compensating an officer for expenses incurred in providing private quarters for himself and his dependents when the Government fails to provide public quarters. On this theory only can recovery be had and, as it appears in this case that the officer has not been put to any expense, no right to reimbursement has been established."

Far Eastern Situation—The exact situation in which the extreme eastern columns of the Chinese and Japanese Armies are involved in the province of Shantung is at present extremely obscure.

After an unexpected reversal, in which the Japanese found their forces almost entirely surrounded by the Chinese at Tsaochwang and Yihhsien, reinforcements were hastily assembled and sent from the rear Shantung areas. The reinforcing columns arriving from Tsingtao were able to secure the town of Linyi on the left (east) flank of the positions at Tsaochwang and Yihhsien, materially relieving the pressure. Linyi secured, the reinforced Japanese units commenced once more to threaten the Chinese prepared defenses along the Lunghai Railroad from Haichow on the seacoast to Soochow, junction point with the Tsingpu Railroad and key city of the defense.

However, conflicting news reports indicate that the Japanese forces have once again been forced to retire. Sufficient details are not at hand to form any estimate of the seriousness of these reports.

Elsewhere in the China theatre, no military movements of any magnitude have taken place. Active guerrilla warfare has been intensified in the Shansi province, where the Chinese are reported in control to a great extent of the lines of communication.

Navy Hurries Ship Bids—The Navy Department this week, in announcing that proposals for the construction of eight vessels for the Navy would be received at the Navy Department up until noon on Wednesday, June 22, and that the bids would be opened at that time, revealed just how necessary the immediate construction of the vessels concerned is to the Naval service.

The announcement was made April 30, bids will be received up until June 22, and yet the money does not become available for actual payment until July 1. Funds for this construction were made available in the Naval Appropriation act for 1939, recently signed. The vessels on which bids were asked are four destroyers, three submarines and one fleet tug. It is apparent that the Navy will let the bids early in July, instead of in early fall as has been the practice in several instances.

Would Promote Bureau Chiefs—Retirement of the Chief of Naval Operations, the Major General Commandant of Marines, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and bureau chiefs of the Navy Department, with the highest rank and pay of their office was approved by the House and the Senate Naval Committee this week.

The House passed the bill, sponsored by the Navy Department and the House Naval Committee, May 2, and the Senate Naval Committee approved the House bill, May 4. The House, in approving the bill extended it, on motion of Representative Maas, R. of Minn., to cover the heads of the staff departments of the Marine Corps.

GSC Duty for Nat. Guard Instructors—Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, USA, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, this week hailed the passage of legislation making the service of regular Army officers with the National Guard, Organized Reserves and ROTC count as command duty for eligibility for service with the General Staff.

General Blanding called the bill "one of the greatest legislative benefits" accomplished in National Guard history, both from the standpoint of the Guard and the regular Army.

Chief of Chaplains' Tour—Col. William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, USA, returned to Washington recently from a tour of inspection of Chaplains' activities in the First, Second and Third Corps Areas. Chaplain Arnold was visibly impressed by the coordination achieved in the Corps Areas visited and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the Civilian Conservation Corps work in the East.

It was the first tour of inspection by the new chief, and he was especially gratified at the number of chapels being constructed and the close inter-working of the Chaplains with the educational advisers in the camps.

Regarding regular Army Chaplains' activities, Chaplain Arnold said that he was impressed by the energy and abilities of the chaplains attached to the eight Army posts which he visited.

He also attended the monthly meeting of Chaplains of the Third Corps Area in New York City, and remarked that he thought that every Corps Area could profit by monthly meetings.

Second Wing Maneuvers—The tactical squadrons and groups of the Second Wing, GHQ Air Force, early in March completed maneuvers in and around Florida, in accordance with the War Department Training Directive for all air units of the Army, which requires that a part of each year be spent in operating away from the permanent air bases and installations of these units.

The Army's "flying fortresses," as well as the P-35 pursuit ships received a thorough workout in the everglades country. The Florida sector provided sufficient landing facilities and the weather was suitable for mass tactical operations.

The decision once made to hold the exercises in Florida, a preliminary in-

(Please turn to Page 807)

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 796)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.
Lt. Col. John T. H. O'Rear, from Ft. Mason, Calif., June 29, to 6th CA, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.
Maj. Carroll G. Riggs, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., Aug. 15, to Univ. of Kans., Lawrence.
Capt. William G. Holder, prior orders to 33rd CA, Ft. Monroe, Va., amended to 6th CA, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.
1st Lt. Franklin Kemble, jr., prior orders to Ft. Crockett, Tex., revoked, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Springfield Armory, Mass.
1st Lt. Alexander J. Stuart, jr., prior orders to Ft. Monroe, Va., revoked; detailed O. D. May 11, from Panama Canal Dept., to Ordnance School, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., as student, June 1.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF.
Col. Alfred Brandt, retired May 31, for age.
Col. William J. O'Loughlin, retired May 31, on account of disability.
Lt. Col. Allan S. Boyd, jr., from Ft. Worth, Tex., Sept. 15, to Muskogee, Okla., for N. G. duty.
Lt. Col. Wesley F. Ayer, from Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1, to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.
Lt. Col. Sheppard B. Philpot, from St. Louis, Miss., Aug. 5, to 6th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo.
Lt. Col. Harvey H. Fletcher, from Worcester, Mass., to 4th Inf., Ft. George Wright, Wash., sail N. Y., Aug. 25.
Lt. Col. Albert Tucker, from San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 5, to 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
Lt. Col. John D. Easton, from Fargo, N. D., Sept. 15, to NG duty, Pomona, Calif.
Lt. Col. John R. Mendenhall, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., Sept. 1, to North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.
Maj. Robert L. Bacon, from Ft. Leavenworth, to Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., as instr.
Maj. Dan D. Howe, from Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 1, to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Maj. Norman McNeill, from Ft. Douglas, Utah, to Salisbury, Md., for NG duty.
Maj. Llewellyn deW. Sharp, from Ft. Crook, Neb., Nov. 1, to NG duty, Brunswick, Ga.
Maj. Sherman P. Walker, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., June 10, to CCC duty, Little Rock, Ark.
Maj. Hiram G. Fry, from Lexington, Ky., Aug. 5, to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.
Maj. Oscar J. Neundorfer, jr., from Waco, Tex., Sept. 5, to 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah.
Maj. Edwin H. Randle, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., Aug. 1, to Penn. State College, Pa.
Maj. Raymond G. Sherman, from Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1, to Fishburne Military School, Waynesboro, Va.
Maj. William A. Wapenstein, from Eugene, Ore., to NG duty, Berwick, Pa.
Maj. Norman P. Williams, from Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., Sept. 24, to NG duty, Conway, Ark.
Capt. Harland C. Griswold, prior orders to NG duty, Beckley, W. Va., revoked.
Capt. Augustus D. Sanders, from Dallas, Tex., Sept. 1, to 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
Capt. Sarratt T. Hames, from Wash. Provisional Brigade, Wash., D. C., June 1, to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
1st Lt. Orville Z. Tyler, jr., prior orders revoked; from Ft. Benning, Ga., to AC Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex., July 1.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC.
Following Lt. Col. from Panama Canal Dept., to station indicated: Benjamin G. Weir, March Fld., Calif., and William O. Butler (Maj.), to Barksdale Fld., La.
Lt. Col. Thomas S. Voss, from Philippine Dept., to Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Maj. Joseph T. Morris (Capt.), prior orders to AC Tactical School, Maxwell Fld., Ala., revoked.
Maj. Lotha A. Smith, from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to March Fld., Calif., sail Charleston, July 18.
Maj. James D. Givens (Capt.), from Ft. Leavenworth, June 20, to NG, East Boston, Mass.
Maj. Roderick N. Ott (Capt.), temp. appointment as major vacated April 30.
Following from Maxwell Fld., Ala., June 20, to office C. of AC, Wash., D. C.: Maj. Omar O. Niergarth (Capt.), and Capt. Donald R. Goodrich.
Capt. Kirtley J. Gregg, from Ft. Leavenworth, to Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Capt. Donald F. Fritch, from Ft. Leavenworth, to office C. of AC, Wash., D. C.
Following from Philippine Dept., to station indicated: Capt. Samuel W. Van Meter, to Maxwell Fld., Ala.; and 1st Lt. Harold L. Mace, to Randolph Fld., Tex.
1st Lt. John A. Austin, from Wright Fld., Ohio, to Sacramento Air Port, Sacramento, Calif.

PROMOTIONS

Lt. Col. Leeson O. Tarleton, MC, to Col.
Lt. Col. Robert Skelton, MC, to Col.
Lt. Col. Shelley U. Marietta, MC, to Col.
Lt. Col. Omar H. Quade, MC, to Col.
1st Lt. Weldon K. Ruth, MC, to Capt.
1st Lt. Walter Smit, VC, to Capt.
Capt. Frank E. Taylor, JAG, to Maj.
Capt. Oscar R. Rand, JAG, to Maj.
Capt. Hubert W. Keith, QMC, to Maj.
Capt. Charles W. Burlin, CE, to Maj.
Capt. Edward H. Dignowit, CE, to Maj.
Capt. Lester J. Harris, SC, to Maj.
Capt. Richard H. Darrell, Cav., to Maj.
Capt. Joseph F. Stiles, CAC, to Maj.
Capt. William V. Witcheer, Inf., to Maj.
Capt. Earl G. Welsh, Inf., to Maj.
Lt. Col. Thomas E. Scott, MC, to Col.

TRANSFERS

Maj. Samuel A. Greenwell, AGD, to Cav., April 26.
Capt. Philip M. Whitney (Inf.), AGD, to AGD, April 26.
Capt. Fred W. Makinney, Cav., to QMC, April 26, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to Brooklyn, N. Y., as asst. to port QM.
Capt. Clinton J. Harrold (Cav.), QMC, to QMC, April 26.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. John H. Kidney, Hot Springs, Ark., to Army Retiring Board, Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for examination.
Tech. Sgt. Alfred V. Bradley, Schofield Bks., T. H., appointed W. O., May 1, to AGD, Hawaiian Dept.
Mr. Sgt. John J. Ott, jr., Ft. Monmouth, N. J., appointed W. O., May 1, to SC, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
W. O. Robert R. Johnstone, from Pres. of S. F., May 6, to home and await retirement.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Pvt. Albert F. Smith, MC, prior orders to Ft. Screven, Ga., amended; from Army Medical School, to General Dispensary, USA, Wash., D. C.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Following enlisted men retired at place indicated:

1st Sgt. William Reekers, DEML (Recruiting Service), Ft. McDowell, Calif., April 30.
Mr. Sgt. Herschel W. Barnett, Inf., Ft. Howard, Md., May 31.
1st Sgt. Thomas J. Kinderger, FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
Staff Sgt. James H. Bates, QMC, Ft. Humphreys, D. C., April 30.
Tech. Sgt. Chester Gray, Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga., April 30.
1st Sgt. James M. Sparmo, Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.
Cpl. Amando Cabrales, Inf. (PS), Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I., May 31, with rank of Sgt.
1st Sgt. John J. Gluchowski, CAC, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., May 31.
Cpl. Dalmacio Naslon, Inf. (PS), Ft. Wm. McKinley, May 31.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended active duty with QMC
Capt. Alonzo Harry Alcott, QM-Res., Brooklyn, N. Y., continued on active duty until Nov. 13.

Extended active duty with Finance Dept.
Capt. George DeWitt Holden, Fin.-Res., continued on active duty at Finance Office, USA, Wash., D. C., until Nov. 15.

Extended active duty with Air Corps
2nd Lt. Edgar Milton Witten, Air-Res., to Langley Fld., Va., May 4.
2nd Lt. Bernard Cecil Rose, Air-Res., from Panama Canal Dept., to Pope Fld., Ft. Bragg, N. C., sail Panama, May 11.

Extended active duty with General Staff Corps
Lt. Col. Hazen Luertus Hoyt, jr., CA-Res., to GSC, O. C. of S., Wash., D. C.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Two Weeks Active Duty

Lt. Col. Morris Claiborne Burnside, Air-Res., to AC procurement planning representative, Detroit, Mich., June 6.
Maj. Sanford Dole Ashford, Sig.-Res., to office of Asst. Sect. of War, Wash., D. C., May 9.
Capt. Allen Randall Coxier, JAG-Res., to office of JAG, Wash., D. C., June 5.
2nd Lt. John Allen Hicken, Sig.-Res., to office of CSO, Wash., D. C., June 5.
2nd Lt. Carlton John Eggstaff, Sig.-Res., to 2nd Wing, Gen. Hqs. Air Force, Middletown Air Depot, Pa., May 5.
1st Lt. Alfred William Francis, jr., Chem.-Res., to Chicago Chem. Warfare Procurement Dist., Chicago, Ill., May 15.

Following officers of Spec.-Res., to AC procurement planning Rep., New York, N. Y.:
Capt. Oscar Edward Loeser, jr., 1st Lt. Warren Gault Nichols, 1st Lt. James Deyo Redding.

Following officers of QM-Res., to office of QMG, Wash., D. C.:
Capt. Felix Ernest Cristofane, Capt. Lloyd Henry Dittich, 1st Lt. Thomas Daniel Norris Allen.

Maj. Lewis Henry Russell, QM-Res., to office of QMG, Wash., D. C., May 16.
1st Lt. Adolphus Henry Brown, Engr.-Res., to Birmingham Engr. Procurement Dist.,

Mobile, Ala., May 15.

Col. William Frew Long, Air-Res., to AC Procurement Planning Rep., Buffalo, N. Y., June 6.

1st Lt. Clyde Scott Bailey, Spec.-Res., to office of Asst. Sect. of War, Wash., D. C., May 9.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

2nd Lt. Frank Dave Deaber, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt., May 2.

1st Lt. Odea Evans, CA-Res., to Capt., May 2.

1st Lt. William Lawrence Crutchett, Med.-Res., to Capt., April 30.

1st Lt. Wendell Boise Butner, Med.-Res., to Capt., May 5.

2nd Lt. Lloyd Earl Peterson, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt., May 5.

2nd Lt. Dale Lavon Trotter, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt., May 5.

USMA Sports Awards

West Point, N. Y.—Special orders published at the United States Military Academy, May 6, announced awards to members of seven winter sports squads upon recommendation of the Athletic Board. A total of 131 Cadets received the awards for participation in basketball, boxing, fencing, gymnastics, polo, hockey and swimming.

Cadets Harris Rogner, Walter Brinker, John McDavid, John Samuel, and Riggs Sullivan, members of the basketball team, won Major "A's" in the only major sport of the season, while Cadets Bertram Harrison, Thomas Shanley and Walter Lavendusky, of the undefeated boxing team, Cadets Charles Jackson, Robert Sears, and Matthew Whalen, members of the undefeated gymnastic team, and Cadet Donald Thackeray, of the fencing team, won Major "A's" in a minor sport for winning individual intercollegiate championships.

The minor sports "A" was won by five members of the boxing team, 10 members of the fencing team, eight members of the gymnastic team, three members of the polo team, nine members of the hockey team, and 10 members of the swimming team. Twenty-one Cadets won monograms in the seven sports, while 46 plebes received class numerals. Cadet Charles Garrett, fourth classman, is the only plebe to win a letter. He received a Minor "A" for breaking an Academy record in a dual freshman swimming meet. Seven managers insignia were also awarded.

The five members of the basketball team who won Major "A's" are also entitled to wear a one and one-half inch gold star, indicating a victory over the Navy, as are the three winners of Major "A's" in gymnastics. The ten winners of Minor "A's" in gymnastics are entitled to wear a one-inch gold star for the same reason.

The awards are:

Basketball

Major "A"—Walter Brinker, *John McDavid, *Harris Rogner, *John Samuel, *Henry Riggs Sullivan. Minor sports manager's insignia—George O'Connor.

Monogram—James Craig, Alvan Gillem, Alexander Pendleton, Caldwell Russell and Woodrow Vaughan.

Plebe Numerals—Paul Kemp, Paul Larson, Richard Rastetter, Charles Schilling and Walter Woolwine.

Boxing

Major "A"—Bertram Harrison, Walter Lavendusky, Thomas Shanley.

Minor "A"—Clarence Bess, Donald Hull, James Isbell, Richard Negley and Benjamin Sternberg, and Robert York. Minor sport's manager's insignia—Glenn Coleman.

Monogram—John Chambers, Francis Jenkins, Livingston Taylor.

Plebe Numerals—Henry Irwin, William Kelleher, Robert Loring, Clinton Male, Alexander Muzyk, Harry Rising, and Dick Van Schrlitz.

Fencing

Major "A"—Donald Thackeray.

Minor "A"—Barry Browne; Francis Izenour, William Kieffer, Harry Kinnard, Salvador Manzo, Frank Norris, Allan Rorick, Page Smith and Allan Strook and Morris Taber. Minor sports manager's insignia—Gregory Holington.

Plebe Numerals—George Adjemian, Raymond Campbell, Roy Clinton, Peer deSilva, Joseph Knowlton, Arthur Meyer, Albert Moody, Albert Reinert, and Alfred Roberts.

Gymnastics

Major "A"—Charles Jackson, *Robert Sears, *Matthew Whalen.

Minor "A"—Raymond Belardi, *Orloff Bowen, *John Damon, *Frank Frost, *Allan Hulise, *Roger Lilly, *John O'Keefe, Edward

Ostberg. Minor sports manager's insignia—William Vail.

Monogram—Paul Krauss, Robert Whipple. Plebe Numerals—James Carroll, Wadsworth Clapp, Bruce Edgerton, John Manley, Herbert Richardson, James Roy, Malcolm Troup.

Polo

Minor "A"—William Brett, William West, Henry Wilson. Minor sports manager's insignia—Tracy Harrington.

Monogram—Frederick Boye, Thomas Christian.

Plebe Numerals—Burton Andrus, George Brown, Edward de Saussure.

Hockey

Minor "A"—William Blanchard, Richard Curtin, Franklin Hartline, Charles Haseltine, George Larkin, William McCaffrey, Daniel Nolan, Edward Smith and William Suesman. Minor sports manager's insignia—Burton Brown.

Monogram—Harvey Barnard, Francis Devlin and John Herboth.

Plebe Numerals—Thomas Fisher, Willard Gilbert, Joseph Grygiel, Stephen Plume, Floyd Salisbury, Joseph Tate, Roscoe Woodruff.

Swimming

Minor "A"—John Beler, Henry Brewerton, Charles Colwell, Christopher Coyne, Riel Crandall, Wilson Fite, Frank Forrest, Robert Garrett, Paul O'Neill, Robert Williams. Minor sports manager's insignia—Trevor Dupuy.

Monograms—James Bonham, Edward Podufaly, Robert Spragins, Eugene Trahan, Frederick Teich and Frederick Wright.

Plebe Numerals—Hugh Foster, David Gauvreau, Edwin Harding, John Harris, Malcolm Johnson, Richard Kline, Gibson Niles and Charles Thomas.

*Entitled to wear a gold star as a member of a team to defeat the Navy.

Disability Pensions

President Roosevelt left Washington last week-end, with the bill recommending an increase in the compensation of enlisted men of the Armed Services disabled in line of duty in peace-time, still on his desk.

The measure, which it is hoped to be recommended to Congress and passed before adjournment, it is said, provides that Regular Service enlisted men, shall receive three-quarters of the war-time pension rates, plus an additional sum based on their length of service.

Relief Funds for Housing

Construction of Army housing projects already authorized by Congress with funds from the new \$4,500,000,000 relief fund will be authorized in the relief bill to be reported to the House next Tuesday, Representative Woodrum, D. of Va., declared yesterday.

Congressman Woodrum, chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee handling the relief bill, said that the \$450,000,000 public works outlay in the relief program will be confined to projects already authorized by Congress. This will permit the construction of the projects authorized in last year's housing bill and in the Wilcox Act, which gives nearly blanket authorization to Air Corps flying fields.

Representative May, chairman of the House Military Committee, appeared before the appropriations committee, April 30, accompanied by Army officials and urged that funds be earmarked in the bill for the \$146,000,000 Army building program.

The report of the President's Committee on the Public Building Program in the District of Columbia was made public this week. Appointed to study the congestion in Federal housing facilities in the District, the committee recommended a ten-year \$150,000,000 building program. No. 1 item on the first five-year program, is for the construction of an additional floor over wings 2 and 3 of the Navy Building at a cost of \$240,000. The No. 3 item is \$10,815,000 for purchase of land and construction of the first (East) building for the new War Department, and No. 10 is for \$15,185,000 to complete the War Department building. No. 8 is \$16,800,000 for a new administration building for the Navy Department. No. 19 is a \$2,550,000 project for a new building for the Coast Guard.

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Navy-Marine Corps Promotion (Continued from Page 793)

efficient officers could be eliminated by court-martial. The Chairman declared that such cases would be very rare and Admiral Andrews agreed that court-martial charges of inefficiency must be specific rather than general. Chairman Walsh said that the provision for discharge of officers who failed on their professional examinations meets his objection in part, and asked the Navy to furnish him with statistics as to the number of such failures and the number of retirements. There was some comment as to the complexity of the Navy's promotion system and Admiral Andrews said:

"Intricacy" of Selection System
"This is an extremely intricate system, all right, but I believe it has done a great deal of good for the Navy. I don't believe that it has lowered the morale of the Service in any single point. However, any system which eliminates persons is going to cause heartaches and discontent among those not selected."

"Then the purpose of this bill is to eliminate the heartaches and discontent," asked Senator Hale.

"No," replied the Admiral, "We are placing perfectly fit and capable officers on the retired list simply because they are not considered the best in comparison with their contemporaries."

"Then the real purpose is to get the benefit of their service," continued Sena-

tor Hale.

"Absolutely correct," was the reply.

Attain Full Officer Strength After 1950

Admiral Andrews then began reading his detailed explanation of the bill, section by section. His explanation of Sections 1 and 2, declaring the purpose of the bill and providing for the officer increase was identical with the explanation given before the House Committee and published in the JOURNAL at that time, except that he added that the authorized strength of 8,249 Line officers provided by the bill—186 short of the number declared necessary for the expanded Navy—would not be obtained until after 1950 if the present 4-appointment basis at the Naval Academy is continued.

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation then read his explanation of Section 3 of the bill, dealing with the distribution of officers in grade. His explanation generally followed his statement in the House except in two particulars. Mentioning the provision allowing the temporary expansion of grades in connection with the promotion of fitted officers, he stated that it would also permit officers retained on active duty not advanced as fitted as the result of Section 12h, to be carried in excess of the limiting number for that grade. He also proposed that subsection (b) be amended to promote junior lieutenants on the promotion list, and explained his proposal as follows:

We have carefully reviewed the application of the entire bill and particularly the distribution percentages of officers in the several grades, as capable of temporary adjustment under this sub-section, and have found that in only one case, and that for one year only, will any promotion be retarded. That is, we are not, by the substitution of this bill for the present law, denying or retarding to anyone a promotion now in sight, except with respect to lieutenants (junior grade) now on the promotion list and due for promotion at varying dates between now and June 1st of next year. By this change in the law however a majority of these officers, some 300 in number, would be delayed for periods of from six months to one year, resulting in the loss of rank and pay, to which they had confidently looked forward. I believe therefore that we should permit their promotion as under the existing law and I therefore recommend that we amend this sub-section by the addition at the end of the following proviso: On page 3, line 12—

"And Provided Further: That lieutenants (junior grade) now on the promotion list who would under existing law be promoted to the grade of lieutenant prior to June 1, 1939 may be so promoted, without regard to the number of officers allowed in that grade by the computation prescribed in this sub-section, on the dates on which under existing law they would be entitled to such promotion."

The promotion situation in this grade will under the bill catch up, as it were, with the present law in early June 1939, so that this proviso will have but a temporary, although a very desirable, effect.

Non-Promotion Additional Numbers

Referring to subsection c of Section 3, Admiral Andrews departed from his statement to explain the origin of the non-promotion additional numbers as provided in the 1935 amendment to the 1934 Personnel Act.

"Isn't it better to get them out young, rather than keep them in an additional seven years," asked Senator Hale, referring to the 1935 action.

"I think so," replied the Admiral, "But it helps them, gives them more retired pay."

"Suppose they make good during those seven years," asked Senator Hale, "Are they still retired at the end of the period?"

Admiral Andrews said that they were, as they had remained in one grade too long to be of value in the higher ranks. Senator Hale then wanted to know why the group should be retained for seven years as additional numbers, asking "are they any good to the Navy?"

"Very little," Admiral Andrews replied, "They are not contented."

Admiral Andrews then read his explanation of Section 4, which followed his House Committee statement closely and then read his comment on Section 5, as follows:

Section 5 prescribes the membership of the selection boards and repeats existing law as to their constitution, except that no longer, as heretofore, is a rear admiral required to head the board of the selection of officers in the lower grades. In the first line of sub-

section (a) the word "line" should be inserted before "officers," to assure that no construction of this apply to the Staff Corps. Sub-section (c) prevents officers repeating on successive selection boards.

Admiral Andrews then departed from his statement to explain how he had put into effect the policy of changing the membership of selection boards, and stated that the amendment to the section preventing the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet from serving on two successive boards if he succeeds himself in the Fleet command, was satisfactory to the Navy Department.

Marriage Ban Not Extended

Senator Hale asked whether or not the present prohibition against officers marrying during their probationary period will be extended to seven years with the enlargement of the probationary period. Admiral Andrews said that it would not. Chairman Walsh, with a smile, stated that one member of the Senate had received a letter from one of his constituents, a young naval officer, who was quite disturbed by the provision in the bill, thinking it would prevent him from marrying for seven years after graduation. Senator Walsh then called attention to the fact that commissions cannot be denied to Naval Academy graduates who are considered not adapted to the Navy, citing it as a reason for extending the probationary period.

The comment on Sections 6 and 7, closely following the explanation given before the House committee, was then read by the Navigation Chief, after which he gave his explanation of Section 8. This comment also follows the Admiral's prior statement, except that he made no reference to the omission of medical records, inasmuch as the House amended the bill to conform with his suggestion on this point.

AEDO and EDO Officers' Selection

Taking up Section 9, Admiral Andrews' comment on subsections a, b, and c paralleled his House statement. His views on subsections c and d, dealing with the standards of selection for AEDO and EDO officers, follows:

Sub-section (c)—This sub-section covers the Aeronautical Engineering Duty Only officers. It allows the selection of these officers on their fitness among themselves only, without respect to other groups of officers, and considering only their proficiency in their technical duties. They are under the present law eligible for succession to command ashore in the absence of the regularly appointed commanding officer of the station. It is however obvious that selection on the basis of their fitness for technical duties alone would preclude the consideration of their abilities for succession to command, in other words their administrative and command abilities. Accordingly the proviso removes these officers from the right to succession to command ashore. It does not preclude the Secretary of the Navy, if he so desires, from ordering one of these officers to command ashore; it simply removes their present legal right, irrespective of the qualifications of each individual officer, to take over command when next senior to the absent commanding officer.

Sub-section (d)—This repeats the present law with respect to the consideration of Engineering Duty Only officers. It assures that they should not be judged on all-around fitness for all naval duties, but prescribes their selection on the basis of the duties to which they may be assigned. The last sentence completes the repetition of the present law in this respect and assures the additional-number status of these officers.

The House made amendments in these two sub-sections (c) and (d) which are minor in wording but yet of serious importance. It struck out the word "comparative" which had been placed before the word "fitness" in line 7, sub-section (c), and in line 12, sub-section (d). The result of this amendment would be a negation of the process of selection with respect to these specialist officers. They would be promoted if found fit, without any question of their relative abilities, of which of them were the best.

Senator Hale agreed with Admiral Andrews' suggestion that the word "comparative" should be reinserted in the above section, in that officers in such groups should be in competition among themselves.

Reasons for Selection Board's Actions

Admiral Andrews again took the stand as the committee met Thursday and continued reading his prepared statement. His comment on Section 10 followed almost identically his statement before the House committee. As he urged abolition of subsection c, providing for selection

boards giving reasons for their actions, Senator Walsh, agreeing with his contention, declared that the requirement "would cause endless correspondence."

"Yes," agreed the Admiral, "It is an extremely unfortunate provision and one difficult of enforcement. It would be almost impossible to say why an officer is best fitted, or fitted or not fitted, except that he did not get six votes."

"I see the logic of your statement," declared Senator Gillette. "It is unanswerable. My point is along a different line. This bill sets up a new category of officers, those considered unfit. The question is as to whether they should have the opportunity of presenting their case before it is finally acted on."

Admiral Andrews again recited the operation of the selection system, stressing the right of officers to write to selection boards calling attention to particular facts on their records and the fact that each officer's record contains periodic reports submitted on him and other data such as commendatory letters and court-martial. When he finished, Senator Gillette said that on the Admiral's statement, he concluded that injustices were very much minimized and that the interests of the Navy outweighed any possible injustices which might occur. Returning to the question of the selection board furnishing reasons for their action, Senator Walsh said that it would require every admiral to submit a separate report on every officer passed on. Senator Hale agreed with him and then Senator Gillette put in—"and it would accomplish very little."

Job Priority to Best Fitted Officers

Section 11 was next taken up, and Admiral Andrews gave his comment which corresponded to his House statement, except for his proposal that the bill declare that "best fitted" officers shall have priority in assignments. In this connection he said:

The present law, and this bill as well, provide enough officers, as best fitted, to fill the primary positions of responsibility in each successively higher grade. It is obvious that for the efficient operation of the Navy these officers, chosen as the best, should be utilized to the full. Again, by virtue of their selection as the best, they are the most profitable source of investment for training for future higher responsibilities, the group upon whom must be concentrated the training produced by the acceptance and discharge of responsible duties.

With this in view, it is the intention of the Department, if the bill be enacted, to utilize the selected-as-best-fitted officers for the more important duties appropriate to their respective grades, and to fill those billets of lesser responsibility but still suitable for the grade with those officers who have been promoted after being adjudged as fitted.

There may be some criticism of this course. However, the fact remains that in time of peace the Navy is a training organization for officers as well as men. The best and most essential training for an officer is active duty at sea on a combatant ship. We have a certain number of ships in active service, and the number of sea billets is directly proportional to the number of ships in commission.

Therefore, carrying out the fundamental and sound theory that the best fitted officers be advanced through the different grades, we must give the best fitted officers adequate sea duty on combatant ships. As the number of sea billets is limited it would not be possible to give the same amount and character of sea duty to fitted as to best fitted officers. This is a most important point; this principle of giving preference for sea billets to best fitted officers should be followed, even though it becomes necessary to employ fitted officers only on shore.

It would be impossible under present conditions and under prospective future conditions to give the fitted officer the same opportunity as the best fitted officer for further training. The fitted officer can be given shore duty, and to some degree sea duty, on auxiliary ships, on oilers, and on other non-combatant units; but, if the Navy is to produce the best officers for high command, it must be able to give the best fitted officers ample sea duty in the Fleet.

It would therefore, seem advisable to write into this bill a definite statement of this policy so that there may be no misunderstanding whatsoever in the future. Accordingly, I suggest that the following amendment be placed at the end of this Section 11(a), which we have been discussing:

"And Provided Further: That priority in assignment to duty in any grade shall be accorded, irrespective of seniority in grade, to those officers who have been selected as best fitted for promotion to that grade."

(Continued on Next Page)

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Navy-Marine Corps Promotion (Continued from Preceding Page)

Admiral Andrews then read his comment on Section 12, dealing with questions of retirement. His views were similar to those expressed in his prior statement, except as indicated below:

My attention has been called by the Judge Advocate General's office to the fact that this second proviso (of subsection b) may be construed, in its present wording, to apply only to those officers who at the date of the Act have actually completed 21 years' service. The intent is of course that it shall apply to those who upon their retirement shall have completed that service. To assure this I suggest the following technical amendment—Page 13, line 12, after the word "who" insert the word "shall."

The last proviso (of subsection d) permits in such special cases as the Secretary of the Navy may find it necessary to retain their services, the further continuance on the active list of any of the officers covered by this section for a period not to exceed 5 years. It is not anticipated however that there will be many so retained. In fact, in view of the additional officers retained under sub-section (h) of this section, I believe this proviso might well be stricken out.

Retention of Passed Over Officers

Sub-section (h)—This sub-section guarantees officers now in each grade above that of lieutenant (junior grade) the full length of service, before retirement for non-selection, now accorded them by existing law. The reason for this guarantee is a matter of some complexity and might best be discussed by the several grades.

In the grades of commander and lieutenant commander it is possible in some cases that by the operation of the bill officers might twice fail of selection and, if not adjudged fitted for promotion, be therefore subject to retirement on the following June 30, one or perhaps two years before the completion of the periods of service of 28 and 21 years, respectively, until which date they now serve under existing law. While in general I do not believe that for all time in the future officers who are neither selected as best fitted after two opportunities for such selection, nor are adjudged fitted, should be continued in active service, yet I appreciate that an abrupt termination of the right to these periods of service upon the enactment of this or any other bill would be inequitable. Consequently the bill confirms the prior right to all officers in each of these grades. Any possible fore-shortening of the period of service in these grades will therefore not become effective until applicable to officers who have yet, subsequent to the enactment of this bill, to enter the grades.

The same situation applies to lieutenants except that in this case, due to the probable occurrence of the two opportunities for selection at about the point of 14 years of service, the guarantee will now operate to extend the permissive service to 21 years as now provided in the law. I anticipate some difficulty in the satisfactory assignment to duty of officers thus continued, as now exists in fact with lieutenants who have several times failed of selection and are awaiting the 21-year retirement point, but in equity to officers now in the lieutenants' grade I agree with the continuance to them of this right to service. If they themselves are dissatisfied with their status of continuing in the lower rank they may, under sub-section (e), retire. This right of retirement has in fact been sought by a number of lieutenants who under the present law have been retained after non-selection but who can not under the existing law retire before the 21-year period.

With respect to captains, this guarantee is particularly important since they have not, to compensate for the possible early retirement, the opportunity of promotion after being found fitted, as have the commanders, lieutenant commanders and lieutenants. For example, under the present law some 17 officers of the Class of 1905 who have once failed of selection will, if they fail again of selection in the board meeting next December, be retired in 1939, although under the present law they would not be so retired until June 30, 1940. Similar circumstances may arise with succeeding classes.

The proviso to this sub-section removes from the officers retained to this ultimate length of service any subsequent eligibility for selection. This is in consonance with the general basis of this bill that all officers shall receive two chances of selection but shall not receive more, to the disadvantage of others who might not be so privileged.

Sub-section (i)—This sub-section provides a guarantee to lieutenants (junior grade), now additional numbers by reason of non-selection, of the length of service, and retirement accorded them under existing law, if they prefer so to serve and retire, rather than to be discharged with a year's pay and to take up a civil occupation without awaiting such retirement. After two failures of selection these officers, although retained, are likewise ineligible for further selection.

The comment on Section 13, and Section 14a did not differ materially from

the House statement. As to Section 14b, which was added on the floor of the House, Admiral Andrews said:

Sub-section (b) permits the restriction of initial commissions in the line in case of over-large graduating classes, thereby removing at the source a possible cause of later difficulty in a promotion "bump." Ordinarily this can be prevented by holding down the Naval Academy classes by restricting the number of appointments. It is conceivable however that an apparent future need for officers may cause the authorization of a large Naval Academy class but that by the time the class graduates the urgency has disappeared and only a normal increment of new officers is desirable.

Six Additional Flag Officers

Most of the questioning of Admiral Andrews on Thursday came during the reading of his comment on Section 12. Senator Hale wanted to know whether or not the promotion of fitted officers would not interfere with the training and advancement of younger officers. Admiral Andrews said that with the amendment giving priority in assignments to best fitted officers, the matter can be handled without difficulty, although in time there will be too many fitted officers. He said he would have more to say on this point later. Senator Hale also asked whether or not the addition of the 600 odd extra number lieutenants to the number of officers counted, would not create additional vacancies in the upper ranks. Admiral Andrews said that it would immediately provide six additional rear admirals.

Senator Walsh asked if anything was provided in the bill to stimulate the interest of fitted officers, declaring that officers without a prospect of promotion are apt to stagnate. Admiral Andrews said that if an officer does something outstanding or his fitness reports are outstanding, he can be further selected as fitted.

"Take an officer serving on an auxiliary," he continued, "if he meets with some unusual situation and shows outstanding ability or heroism, he could be selected."

Senator Walsh said that this statement removed his objection of a lack of stimulant to such officers.

Fifteen Year Voluntary Retirement

There was considerable debate over the advisability of the 15-year voluntary retirement provision. Senator Hale questioned Admiral Andrews as to the matter and when the latter justified it as a measure to permit passed over Naval Academy graduates to retire, asked why the section could not be limited to those specific cases. Admiral Andrews contended that it would not be fair to other officers to give the privilege to a few.

"Under this section, an officer 36 years old could get a \$5,000 a year job in civil life and retire on \$1,125 a year for the rest of his life, could he not," Senator Walsh asked.

Admiral Andrews said that this was true but that the President had to pass on all such applications for retirement. Senator Gillette indicated that he also was unfavorably inclined to the provision.

A discussion of retirement for physical disability followed, and Senator Walsh asked if the Department had given any consideration to basing retired pay on the extent of disability in cases where retirement results from diseases common to all mankind. Admiral Andrews said the laws and regulations governing physical retirements are "so severe that officers designated as unfit are unfit for any occupation requiring any strength or strain."

Senator Walsh asked if an officer's record was considered in connection with his professional examinations for promotion. Admiral Andrews said that the records were considered and then added:

"Very few officers in the Navy could go up and pass an examination if the Board wanted to fail them. Officers are jacks of all trades. However if they are able to prepare and the examinations are fair, they can pass them."

Senator Walsh called the committee's attention to an amendment to Section 12j,

proposed by Senator McKellar, D. of Tenn., to permit the benefits of the so-called "hero" promotion law to apply to officers commended by the head of any foreign government which was an ally of the United States Government in the World War.

In connection with Section 13, providing for the enforced retirement of rear admirals, Senator Hale declared that it would be "an awful blow" to a flag officer to be picked out "as the most useless rear admiral in the Navy. Admiral Andrews said that he did not think the section was necessary but that it would tend to stabilize the flow of promotion and the House Committee had wanted it. Senator Hale asked if he would rather have it out of the bill.

"Yes," stated the Admiral, "if an officer has been selected all along the line as best fitted, has jumped all the hurdles, there seems no need to retire him when he is giving his best service to the Government. It does not matter much, however, and I do not object to it."

Admiral Andrews took the stand again Friday and finished reading his statement.

The only new matter in Admiral Andrews' statement as to Section 15, dealing with the Marine Corps, was as to the new subsections, f and g, as follows:

Sub-section (f)—This sub-section provides that brigadier generals failing of selection as best fitted for the grade of major general shall not be subject to adjudgment as fitted for promotion, but, like captains in the Navy and by similarity colonels in the Marine Corps, shall be retired after twice failing of selection as best fitted.

Sub-section (g)—This sub-section provides for the use of rear admirals of the Navy to complete Marine Corps selection boards for promotion to the grades of colonel and brigadier general, when there are insufficient Marine Corps general officers to provide successive boards of different composition. There being only 11 general officers of the Marine Corps, obviously some repetition must otherwise be necessary.

Continuing his statement, Admiral Andrews discussed Section 16 and then brought up the same proposal he unsuccessfully urged on the House committee. (Please turn to Page 806)

Senate Passes Service Bills

The Senate, May 5, passed S. 3822, providing an increase in the authorized enlisted strength of the Air Corps from 16,000 to 21,500 men and approved the following other Service bills:

A House bill authorizing replacement of barracks at Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; a Senate bill authorizing promotion of Navy and Marine Corps officers who had made their number when the selection system was extended to the lower grades but were denied advancement; a Senate bill holding that the late Lt. Robert E. Van Meter, USN, died in line of duty; a Senate bill placing Prof. Herman F. Krafft on the Naval Academy professors retired list; a Senate bill awarding the Distinguished Service Medal to officers of the British Navy who aided the survivors of the Panay disaster; a House bill permitting Army personnel to allot their pay; a House bill permitting burial of Army personnel in civilian cemeteries at Government expense; a Senate bill for the relief of Comdr. Herbert Dumstre, ChC, USN; a House bill for the relief of certain Army disbursing officers.

Also, S. 3734 for the relief of certain Coast Guard personnel; HR 9526 for the settlement of accounts of deceased Coast Guard personnel and S. 2971 for the exchange of Coast Guard sites.

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Personals

Mr. and Mrs. Allison J. Gibbs are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Johnson Kelley, at St. Luke's Hospital, Manila, P. I., on April 4. The baby, their first child, is a grandson of Col. R. H. Kelley, Inf.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Corbin Hallett of San Francisco are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter born April 30th at the Children's Hospital, San Francisco. Mrs. Hallett was Helen Quinton, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Alfred B. Quinton, Jr.

"Marie Medora" (Mrs. Arthur G. Peterson), granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. David Smith, USN, cousin of Lt. Richard Phillips, USN, and sister-in-law of Capt. Leonard Peterson (Walter Reed Hospital) has had three of her poems chosen in recent contests for inclusion in three anthologies to be published this summer. These are: "Modern American Poets," "Moments With Modern Poets" and "Poetic Melody." All three are published in New York, the first by Valiant House and the other two by Charles Leon Tumasek.

In addition to her fiction and verse, Mrs. Peterson is a newspaper correspondent and was recently chosen Motion Picture Chairman of the League of American Pen Women in the District of Columbia. She has twice served as alternate in the national convention of that organization. Her first novel, "Patty McGill, Investigator" was published at the age of seventeen. Her grandmother, Sarah Saunders Smith, was founder and first Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard held the last of its series of hops in the Yard on Friday evening, April 29. The Commandant, Rear Adm. W. T. Cluverius, USN, entertained Mrs. Charles E. Rosendahl and Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse L. Kenworthy, of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, at dinner in his quarters before the dance. Numerous dinner parties were given at the Officers' Mess prior to the hop.

Receiving were Mrs. Charles E. Rosendahl, wife of Commander Rosendahl, Commanding Naval Air Station, Lakehurst; Mrs. E. H. VanPatten, wife of Captain VanPatten, (SC), Supply Officer, Naval Aircraft Factory; Mrs. H. F. D. Davis, wife of Captain Davis, Planning Officer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Mrs. Charles L. Brand, wife of Commander Brand, Production Officer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard; and Mrs. Gaylord Church, wife of Commander Church, (CEC), District Public Works Officer. The guests were presented by the Aides to the Commandant.

The ballroom in Building No. 29 was tastefully decorated in blending shades of blue, and about 700 people enjoyed the music of the Senators orchestra.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. C. Koenig, CAC, USA, of Ft. Mills, P. I., had as their house guests over the week-end of March 30, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Grunert, USA, and Miss Mary Grunert, of Ft. McKinley, P. I.

BISHOP SHIPMAN MEMORIAL FUND

The committee for the Bishop Shipman Memorial Fund wishes to announce that more than half the money needed for the window has been raised. The Committee wants to thank all those who have made this announcement possible. It is a great tribute to the memory of Bishop Shipman that the fund has reached this amount in view of the conditions which face us all. It is hoped to have this window installed before next Easter so that it can be dedicated on that day. Will everyone who considers sharing in this tribute, please send in his contribution as soon as possible? Address: Mrs. J. F. Weston, 340 West 86th Street, New York City.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

The week-end of March 19, the Misses Koenig had as their house guest Lt. and Mrs. Bradley Means and Miss Betty McCarthy of Ft. McKinley, and Lt. J. L. Frink of Ft. Stotsenburg. They were entertained at the Beach Club at supper, given for the Polo Club of Manila.

Mrs. Connolly, widow of Col. William J. Connolly, served as a delegate from San Antonio-de-Bexar Chapter, D. A. R., to the 47th Continental Congress recently. Mrs. Connolly is residing in Washington, D. C., while her son is a student of architecture at Catholic University.

Weddings and Engagements

Comdr. and Mrs. Wilder D. Baker of Washington, D. C. and Coronado Beach, California, announce the engagement of their daughter, Constance Kathryn Baker, to Lt. (jg) Harold Gardiner Bowen, Jr., USN, son of Rear Adm. and Mrs. H. G. Bowen of Washington, D. C. The wedding is to take place in Coronado in late May or early June.

On April 28, at the Ft. Bragg Chapel, 2nd Lt. Ralph Richard Ganns, FA, USA, and Elizabeth Anne Fraser were united in marriage. Lieutenant Ganns is of the class of 1936 at West Point and is under orders to sail May 28 for the Philippines. The officiating clergyman was the bride's father, Chaplain Harry Carleton Fraser, Lt. Col., USA.

More than four hundred guests were present in the beautiful colonial chapel. Sgt. Wm. U. Turton, at the organ, played a medley of wedding airs as well as the traditional marches.

Mrs. Henry Lanham, wearing her wedding gown of white satin, and carrying tallman roses, was the Matron of Honor. Miss Mary Elizabeth Smith, a Duke classmate and a member of the bride's sorority, Alpha Phi, acted as maid of honor.

Lt. Selwyn D. Smith, Jr., a classmate of the groom, was best man.

The ushers were Lts. Orville N. Stokes, Phillip G. Lauman, Jr., and Robert C. Gildart of the Field Artillery, and Lt. Melvin Shoopster of the Air Corps.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Lieutenant and Mrs. Ganns walked under the traditional arch made by the sabers of the ushers.

Following the chapel service, two hundred and fifty guests attended the reception at the Officers' Club. Among them were Brig. Gen. Manus McCloskey and about fifty friends, faculty and students, from Duke University.

The bride is a niece of Maj. Edwin B. Spiller, CAC-Ret., Lt. Edwin W. Schell, USN, and Capt. Frederick E. Moir, QMC, deceased.

The color and brilliance of a full military ceremony marked the wedding of Miss Mary Helstand Scott, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Ross Scott, and 1st Lt. James Joseph Mathews, Inf., USA, which was solemnized at 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, April 30, at the Ft. Benning chapel. Chaplain Ivan L. Bennett, performed the impressive ceremony before a gathering of Ft. Benning society.

The first strains of Lohengrin's wedding march were the signal for the ushers to enter and take their places about the altar. They were Capt. William Cornog, Jr., Capt. Carlton MacNeely, Lt. D. H. Buchanan, Lt. P. L. Freeman, Lt. G. Z. Millett and Lt. Herbert Vander Heide.

The bridesmaids were Miss Irving Moxley of Indianapolis; Miss Dorothy Russ, Miss Polly Weeks, Miss Barbara Thompson, Mrs. G. Z. Millet and Mrs. P. L. Freeman.

Mrs. David H. Buchanan, of Ft. Benning, was the matron of honor.

On their return from a wedding trip through Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alvan Donnelly will reside in Washington, D. C. Their marriage took place on Saturday, April 23, at the Sacred Heart Church in Bayside, Long Island.

The bride, the former Miss Eleanor Florence Taylor, is the daughter of Mrs.



Muriel Ogden

MRS. JAMES A. WOODRUFF, JR., the former Hazel Rhoads Gates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Gates, whose marriage to Lt. (jg) James A. Woodruff, Jr., USN, son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. J. A. Woodruff, USA took place April 9, at Fort De Russy, Honolulu, T. H.

Francis A. Lowe and the late Capt. Reginald E. Taylor, USA. Mr. Donnelly is the son of Mrs. Walter M. Donnelly and the late Maj. Walter M. Donnelly, USA.

The marriage of Miss Emily B. Pilkinton, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Pilkinton of Richmond, Va., and Washington, and David Wilson Byron, son of Mrs. Joseph C. Byron and the late Major Byron of Hagerstown, Md., took place April 30 at Christ Church in Georgetown.

Of wide interest in service circles was the marriage of Miss Jean Shuler, daughter of Mrs. George Kent Shuler, to 2nd Lt. John Joseph Cosgrove, Jr., USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cosgrove, of Providence, R. I., which took place May 1 at 2 o'clock in the rectory of St. Mary's Church, Washington, D. C. The Rev. Father Zerhusen officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Earle King of Meridian have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Barbara Whitcomb King, to Lt. (jg) Enrique D'Hamel Haskins, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Haskins of Brooklyn.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Raymond A. Wheeler, CE, USA, announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to 1st Lt. Sidney C. Wooten, Inf., USA, of Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Miss Wheeler was graduated from Dana Hall in Wellesley, Mass., and from Vassar College in 1934.

Lieutenant Wooten was graduated from West Point in 1930. He is the son of Col. and Mrs. William P. Wooten, USA-Ret. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clay Harlan of Florence, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter, Anne Elizabeth, to 1st Lt. William Roberts Calhoun, FA, USA. The marriage will take place in June.

The bride elect's father and mother were formerly residents of Columbia, Tenn. Miss Harlan was educated at Hollins College, Hollins, Va.

Lieutenant Calhoun, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Calhoun of Destin, Florida, formerly of Nashville Tennessee, is stationed with the 68th Field Artillery, at Ft. Knox, Ky. He is a graduate of West Point in the class of 1933.

Comdr. and Mrs. Wilder D. Baker, USN, of Coronado Beach, Calif., have announced the engagement of their daughter Miss Constance Kathryn Baker, to Lt. (jg) Harold Gardiner Bowen, Jr., USN,

son of Rear Adm. and Mrs. H. G. Bowen, USN, of Washington, D. C.

The wedding will take place late in May or early in June in the Episcopal Church in Coronado, and will be followed by a reception. Rear Adm. and Mrs. Bowen will leave this month to attend the ceremony.

Miss Anna Frances Frear, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright Frear of this city, has completed plans for her marriage to Lt. (jg) William Campbell Gibson Church, (CE), USN, which will take place in Troy, N. Y., June 25 in St. Paul's Church.

Miss Frear has chosen Miss Mary Nancy Armstrong of Ilion, N. Y., for her maid of honor.

Lieutenant Church, a son of Capt. Albert T. Church, USN, and Mrs. Church, will have his brother, Midshipman Albert T. Church, Jr., a student at the United States Naval Academy, as best man.

Miss Alma Saurette, formerly of Colon, C. Z., was married at Fall River, Mass., on March 1, 1938, to Mr. Humbert Cofrances of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Cofrances is the sister of Lt. Comdr. Joseph O. Saurette, USN, who for several years was stationed at Coco Solo, and while in Colon she was an honorary member of the Cristobal Women's Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Cofrances are now at home at 2310 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. and Mrs. Maurice T. Ireland, USMC, whose wedding took place in Hampton, Va., on Wednesday, are in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Ireland is the former Elizabeth Beasley, daughter of Mrs. Robert C. Beasley, of Hampton, Va. After their wedding trip Lieutenant and Mrs. Ireland will make their home in Quantico, Va., where Lieutenant Ireland is now stationed.

From El Paso, Tex., comes news of the engagement of Miss Laura Marie Lawson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence M. Lawson of that city, to 1st Lt. Karl Lawrence Scherer, Cav., USA, son of Mrs. Louis O. Scherer, of Washington and Brockville, Canada, and the late Colonel Scherer.

The wedding will take place in June.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Chandler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Z. A. C. Chandler of Chicago, is planning a July wedding. She will marry 2nd Lt. Ellsworth G. (Please turn to Page 804)

Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the "Woman's Club Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut Ave., Northwest, Washington, D. C.")

The Mitchell Field, N. Y. Chapter of The Daughters of the United States Army held a very successful Benefit Bridge-Tea, April 26, for the purpose of raising funds for an incubator to be donated to the hospital at Governor's Island. Ladies from Ft. Totten also attended, for this donation should benefit every post in New York Harbor. Presiding at the tea table were Mrs. C. H. Welch of Mitchell Field and Mrs. John Madison of Ft. Totten.

Members of the Mitchell Field Chapter are: Mrs. Millard Chester Young, President; Mrs. William Fisher, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Claude E. Duncan, Mrs. Joseph Smith, Mrs. Charles Morhouse, Mrs. Karl Truesdell, Jr., Mrs. Brooke Allen, the Misses Helen and Barbara Jones, Vivian Ignacio, Phyllis Finley, and Katherine and Gretchen Wood.

The April meeting of the Baltimore Chapter, D. U. S. A. was held on Saturday the 30th when Misses Maude Anderson and Dorothy Blumel entertained with a luncheon at the Wyman Park Apartments. A business meeting followed. Those present were: Misses Betty May Brown, Anne Bedinger, Genevieve Collins, Dorothy Dierking, Betty Ellis, Eugene Harris, Elizabeth Holsington, Merry Ann Ottosen, Betty Rarey, Anne Watrous, Carolyn Wleczorek and Inez Wleczorek.

Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 5, 1938

Maj. and Mrs. John C. Mullenix, Cav., USA, who have been making their home in Chevy Chase, Md., for the last three years, while Major Mullenix has been on duty at District Reserve headquarters, will leave in June for Maxwell Fld., Fla., their new detail.

Lt. Col. C. N. Feamster, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Feamster of Lexington, Va., are at the Martinique for an indefinite stay.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Howard C. Davidson, AC, USA, are spending considerable time these beautiful spring days at their estate, Cremona, on the Patuxent River.

On Friday evening, April 29, the Adjutant General's Department feted their outgoing chief, Maj. Gen. Edgar T. Conley, USA, and the incoming Adjutant General, Emory S. Adams, USA, and their respective wives, with a dinner dance at the Army-Navy Club. There were 80 attending, and with the club in spring regalia and dancing the order of the evening, it proved to be one of the most enjoyable private affairs of recent date.

Lt. and Mrs. Harry N. Coffin, USN, entertained at their home on Fortieth Place, Saturday, April 30, at a "different" and vastly entertaining party—a beer party instead of the usual cocktail variety. The invitations to this gay affair were in witty verse and were accompanied by an amusing map showing the way one should take to insure arriving at Fortieth Place.

Mrs. John K. Herr, wife of Major General Herr, chief of cavalry, USA, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Fanny Herr, left on Wednesday, April 25, for New York and West Point. At the latter place they were the guests of Mrs. Herr's daughter and son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, Jr., Cav., USA.

Col. W. E. Shedd, CAC, USA, Mrs. Shedd and their sons of Ft. Monroe, Va., are in Washington.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Leland P. Lovette, USN, will have as their guests at their Alexandria home, Mrs. Lovette's sister and brother-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Wendie F. Kline, USN, who are expected to arrive in town around the end of this week.

Maj. A. J. Nichols, Inf., USA, of Erie, Pa., is at the Martinique for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, wife of Brigadier General Joyce, USA, of Ft. Clark, Texas, was a guest in Washington for a few days last week.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

May 5, 1938

A Duplicate Bridge Tournament was held at the Officers' Club on Tuesday under the direction of Capt. Alfred M. Gruenther. The North and South pairs were composed of Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Gruenther, Capt. and Mrs. J. V. Cole, Mrs. J. L. Whitelaw, Capt. George W. Hickman, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gerald A. Counts, Capt. John Black, Lt. Donald A. Little, Mrs. John Roosa, Mrs. Garrison A. Davidson, Col. Clayton E. Wheat, Lt. and Mrs. John A. Berry, Jr., Mr. Thomas A. Maloney, Mr. Joseph E. Nill. The East and West pairs were Mrs. Ralph A. Koch, Mrs. Ewing E. France, Capt. and Mrs. John A. Dabney, Lt. and Mrs. E. H. McLemore, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Hensley, Col. and Mrs. Omar N. Bradley, Mrs. A. J. McCutchen, Col. R. B. Hill, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Barlow, Mrs. D. J. Martin, and Mrs. F. M. Day.

The second meeting of the Woman's Club was held at the Officers' Club on Monday. After the luncheon the following officers were announced: Mrs. Charles W. Ryder, president; Mrs. George W. Smythe, vice-president; Mrs. Richard J. Handy, secretary; Mrs. Arturo Carbonell, treasurer; and Mrs. Nicholas H. Cobbs, auditor.

The final meeting of the Parent-Teachers' Association this term was held at the Post School on Wednesday, May 11. Annual election of officers was followed by a musical program presented by the children.

Chaplain H. F. Butt will preach the Mother's Day sermon at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday.

Capt. John Dundas of the Royal Navy, Mrs. Dundas and daughter, Miss Elgiva, are weekend guests of Col. and Mrs. C. C. Carter.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harris Jones are hosts this week to Miss Jeannette Humphries and Miss Ruth Newton of Springfield, Mass.

The U. S. destroyer "Blue" under the command of Comdr. Jerould Wright, USN, brother of Capt. W. Mason Wright of West Point is moored at the South Dock over the weekend.

Mrs. T. A. Frost of San Antonio, Texas arrived yesterday to spend two weeks with her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. John A. Dabney.

Mrs. John E. McCarthy has returned to the post after a visit of several weeks with her family, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Baldwin, of Talbotton, Ga.

Maj. Gen. R. C. Davis, Ret., President of R. S. M. A. of Graduates, and head of The Red Cross Units, N. Y. gave a lecture Tuesday to the Cadets on The Association of Graduates.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Enderton have de-

parted for Rochester, N. Y., after spending several months with their son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert B. Enderton.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

May 3, 1938

In the semi-finals of the Inter-Departmental team of Four Championships at the Officers' Club, the Post Graduate School team, composed of Prof. D. Kavanaugh, Lts. Robert C. Brownlee, Martin C. Burns and H. C. Pound defeated the Department of Languages, consisting of Prof. H. P. Winchell, Lts. C. T. Canfield, Harry L. Ferguson and James A. Adkins. The Ordnance and Gunnery team, composed of Lts. B. S. Anderson, C. W. Humphreys, W. M. Hobby and W. H. Duval defeated the team from English History and Government, whose members were Prof. Allen Westcott, Lt. Comdr. William Hibbs, Lt. S. P. Conley and Prof. Allen Blow Cook.

Mrs. Douglas L. Howard, wife of the late Captain Howard and Mrs. J. P. Morton, sister of Captain Howard have returned after visiting Comdr. and Mrs. C. R. Robinson at Dahlgren, Va.

Lt. and Mrs. Roger S. Perry who have been visiting Mrs. Perry's mother, Mrs. Tardy, widow of Comdr. Walter B. Tardy, have returned to their apartment at "The Lombardy" in Washington.

The hostesses at the tea on Monday, following the meeting of the Naval Academy Women's Club were, Mrs. W. R. Smith, Mrs. J. T. Bennett, Mrs. A. B. Owens, and Mrs. J. T. Bootes assisted by Mesdames A. C. McFall, M. T. Baber, L. C. Quiggle, W. W. Strohbehn, A. B. Metager, D. G. Howard, C. R. Wilcox, W. J. Marshall, I. M. Birmingham, H. H. Marable, and J. L. L. Grant.

Comdr. and Mrs. Herndon B. Kelly left this week to visit Mrs. Kelly's brother-in-law and sister Comdr. and Mrs. S. O. Clayton in Philadelphia.

Brig. Gen. Roger Brooke, commanding officer of Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, left this week for his home after visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Betterson of South River.

Miss Margaret Elisabeth Clark, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. P. O. Clark, is chairman of the sub-deb committee which will serve tea in the Chase House Gardens on Monday and Tuesday afternoons when the Garden Pilgrimage is held here. The girls will wear colonial costumes.

Lt. and Mrs. George H. Wales entertained at a dinner party on Saturday night at their home at Horn Point. The guests later attended the hop at the Officers' Club. Lt. and Mrs. E. J. Burke of Washington, were guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Wales over the weekend.

FT. BELVOIR, VA.

May 5, 1938

A course in Flower Arrangement will be one of the many activities sponsored by the Ft. Belvoir Garden Club this month. Mrs. J. L. Weller of Norfolk, Va., Recording Secretary of the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs and former President of the Norfolk Federation of Garden Clubs, an organization of thirty six clubs, will be the guest of the Club on May 12 and May 13 when she will be at MacKenzie Hall for her school.

Mrs. Weller is eminently suited to give the course as she has had many years of training and study on flowers, their care and their arrangement. During the past five years she has been lecturing on a variety of subjects, "Care and Preservation of Cut Flowers," "Wreath making, Garland making," "Winter Bouquets," "Staging a Flower Show," and many other related topics.

Enrolment in the course is open to the public and can be made by calling Mrs. Ludson D. Worsham, Ft. Belvoir, 2215. It is the first of its kind to be sponsored by the club although many lecturers have come throughout the year to talk at the monthly meetings, among them many well known Washingtonians, Mr. Horace Pease, landscape architect of Meridian Park came in November to talk on the subject of Planning Gardens.

Mrs. John Hilder of Georgetown spoke on Flower Arrangements in March, while Mrs. Klaber of Smalls' gave a very instructive lecture at another of the early spring meetings on the subject of plant culture and the raising of seedlings in hot beds and boxes. At each meeting of the club exhibits of specimens were brought by the members which were judged either horticulturally or for harmony of arrangement.

The Ft. Belvoir Garden Club which was organized last fall with Mrs. Gordon Russell Young, wife of Lt. Col. Gordon R. Young, instructor at the Engineer School, as president, has at present thirty-two members and is one of the most important activities of the post. The Club has not only stimulated individual interest in flowers and gardening but has also been active in the landscaping of the post. Chief among its projects has been the design of a new gateway and planting at the entrance to the post together with a great deal of base planting in the many loops and circles among the officers' quarters.

The Ft. Belvoir Garden Club will climax its activities for the year with its First An-

nual Flower Show to be presented at MacKenzie Hall on Friday afternoon, May 27. Entries are to be invited from all members of the past and from gardening enthusiasts in Washington and nearby Virginia.

Mrs. Young will head the Flower Show as General Chairman. Assisting her on the arrangement committee will be Mrs. R. J. Burt, Jr., Mrs. W. R. Dear, Mrs. N. Y. Duhamel, Mrs. D. H. Gillette, Mrs. L. D. Worsham, Mrs. L. M. Weaver, and Mrs. J. M. Young, Mrs. J. W. Park and Mrs. S. M. Parker will serve on the Classification Committee. The Hospitality Committee will be headed by Mrs. J. A. O'Connor and Mrs. C. Garlington; the Containers Committee by Mrs. A. J. Abercrombie; the Publicity by Mrs. R. J. Burt, Jr., and Mrs. H. W. Schull, Jr., and the Registering by Mrs. A. J. Abercrombie and Mrs. E. A. Davis. Mrs. E. A. Parker will be Secretary to the Judges and Mrs. A. Brasted and Mrs. C. B. Rynearson will supervise the Junior Gardeners.

Members of the Ft. Belvoir Garden Club met last Monday afternoon at MacKenzie Hall to elect a president and secretary-treasurer for the coming year. Mrs. Gordon R. Young was unanimously re-elected president for 1938-39 while Mrs. Edward Parker was unanimously elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Mrs. Ludson D. Worsham.

Among those present at the meeting were Mrs. Gordon R. Young, Mrs. Richard Dear, Mrs. Douglas Gillette, Mrs. James Young, Mrs. H. R. Cole, Mrs. N. Y. Duhamel, Mrs. Herman W. Schull, Jr., Mrs. William Park, Mrs. E. A. Parker, and Mrs. A. J. Abercrombie.

The first annual Flower Show of the Ft. Belvoir Garden Club was the subject of discussion at the meeting. Plans were made to stage the show on Friday afternoon, May 27th at MacKenzie Hall. Entries are to be invited from Ft. Belvoir as well as from Washington, Alexandria and the surrounding countryside.

Capt. and Mrs. Donald Leehey have had as their guest this past week Mrs. Samuel D. Sturgis, wife of Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, CE. Mrs. Sturgis left Belvoir to return to Huntington, West Va. where Colonel Sturgis is stationed.

Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Schull, Jr. have with them as their guests Captain Schull's family, Gen. and Mrs. H. W. Schull. Following his retirement the end of last month as Assistant Chief of Ordnance, General and Mrs. Schull plan a brief trip to Florida and later to the West Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Perkins were the house guests of Lt. and Mrs. S. Clayton S. Gates during the past week end. Lieutenant and Mrs. Gates leave Ft. Belvoir May 2 for two months leave to visit their families in Tyrone, Pa. Following that they will go to their new station at West Point, N. Y.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

May 1, 1938

After a pleasant sojourn in Honolulu and participation in a round of social gaiety, Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, wife of Admiral Bloch, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, has just returned to their Villa Riviera Apartment and will be taking part in some of the many "welcome home" parties now that ships are once more at anchor in the Long Beach roadstead. Many other Navy wives who voyaged across to Honolulu while the fleet was on maneuvers are back in this city or will return soon.

Desert wild flowers after one of California's infrequent Spring rains and the attractions of Palm Springs are being enjoyed this week end by Adm. and Mrs. E. C. Kalbfus. The Navy matrons will soon be busy with plans for the second meeting of the newly-organized Navy Wives Club, of which Mrs. Bloch was elected President while she was in Honolulu.

Eight guests were entertained at luncheon this week in Pacific Coast Club by Mrs. Roland M. Brainard, wife of Captain Brainard.

Miss Carlyle Downes, whose betrothal was announced recently to Lt. Philip Wilder Mothersill, USN, entertained in Coast Club with a luncheon for another bride-elect, Miss Prudence Roberts of Santa Ana. The honor guest is to wed Ens. Jack Barlow, USN, at her home on the Irvine Ranch May 14. Guests invited to compliment Miss Roberts were Misses Theresa Hanger, Margaret Hammond, Kit Alinsworth, Virginia and Constance Blair, Nancy Kittelle, Helen Walbridge, Frances Hill, Florida Hewitt, Martha Lee Bowman, Betty Coman, Louise Kennedy, Shirley Sartin, Barbara and Gloria Young of Los Angeles and Mrs. Royall Ingersol.

Capt. William C. Spears, commanding USS West Virginia, and Mrs. Spears are having only a short time to greet friends after returning from a stay at Bremerton before they will be saying adieu in preparation for their departure on a cross country motor trip to Norfolk, Va., where Captain Spears is under orders to report at the Naval Operating Base.

Mrs. Carlos Wieber, wife of Lieutenant Commander Wieber of USS Lexington, returned yesterday to her home in Villa Riviera after a brief stay in Honolulu.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

May 2, 1938

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Louis McC. Little, USMC, were dinner hosts to ten guests in their quarters, complimenting Lt. Col. and Mrs. James C. Underhill, USMC, Lieutenant Colonel Underhill, recently returned from the Orient, is leaving with Mrs. Underhill for Portsmouth, Me., where he will be stationed.

Comdr. Laurence Wild, formerly aide to Rear Adm. Sinclair Gannon, commandant of the 11th Naval District, and Mrs. Wild, of Coronado, have gone to Long Beach, Calif., where Commander Wild is assuming duty.

Capt. and Mrs. Burrell C. Allen, USN-Ret., have as house guests Capt. and Mrs. B. B. Wygant, USN, of Westwood, Calif., in their Bonita home.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Sinclair Gannon, USN, were among the distinguished guests at the brilliant consular dinner given by the Pan-American League.

The Commissioned Officers' Mess will be the scene of a smart cocktail party, to which Comdr. and Mrs. Henry M. Mullnix, USN, have issued more than two hundred invitations.

Maj. and Mrs. George F. Patten, USA-Ret., of Los Angeles, are here visiting Dr. and Mrs. William Easton, brother-in-law and sister of Major Patten.

Junior officers of the various shore stations were entertained Saturday at a supper dance given by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The return of thousands of men of the fleet, and the Sixth Marines just home from China, is the incentive for large scale public entertainment. Many events are planned to welcome the long-absent men.

FT. WADSWORTH, N. Y.

May 4, 1938

The Eighteenth Infantry, commanded by Col. Fay W. Brabson and stationed at Ft. Hamilton and Wadsworth, New York, observed its 77th Organization Day, Wednesday, May 4, at Ft. Wadsworth.

This famous old regiment, proud of its past and ever zealous of its future, passed in review under the command of its non-commissioned officer staff, Master Sergeant William Lepski as Commanding Officer, Master Sergeant Edward Conrad as Executive Officer and Staff Sergeant John Fillof as Adjutant, with the commanding officer, Colonel Brabson, Col. Robert C. Cotton, commanding the 18th Infantry at Ft. Wadsworth, the officers of the regiment and former members of the regiment who served in France taking the review. Immediately following the review Colonel Brabson addressed the regiment, praising their past, advising them on their future, using the regimental history as the subject of his address. The regimental Band then gave a concert which was followed by a barbecue lunch.

Col. Robert C. Cotton was Master of Ceremonies.

In the afternoon the baseball teams of Ft. Hamilton and Ft. Wadsworth crossed bats in a friendly game.

In the evening the officers and ladies of the Ft. Wadsworth garrison were host to the officers and ladies of the Ft. Hamilton garrison at a dance held at the Officers' Club at Ft. Wadsworth.

Dances for the enlisted personnel were held, both at Ft. Hamilton and Ft. Wadsworth.

FT. SNELLING, MINN.

May 3, 1938

A crowd estimated by post authorities to number between 25,000 and 30,000 persons thrilled to a sham battle, reviews and drill exhibitions at Fort Snelling Monday night. It was one of the largest crowds ever to attend a public exhibition at the fort. Some 3,000 uniformed troops participated in the program.

The sham battle, final event of the evening, opened with entrucking of an infantry battalion in a simulated bivouac area. Each step in the procedure followed as closely as possible actions in a real war. The trucks took the troops to the scene of battle, where riflemen and machine-gunners built up a firing line. When the machine-gunners went into action, a rocket was fired as a signal to airplanes from the Marine Corps Reserve. As the planes swooped over the field the artillery battery began firing the big guns, heard for miles around the parade grounds. A horse-drawn battery aided the "doughboys" in the front line.

Almost as spectacular as the main event was a mounted drill by Battery F, 14th Field Artillery. Participating were linears in red uniforms that were in vogue 150 years ago, and a firing battery.

Short speeches were made by David C. Shepard, chairman of the Citizens' Army Day Committee, and Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges, post commander.

Reviewing officer was General Hodges and Lieutenant Colonel F. C. Mahlin of the Third Infantry, was in command of the troops.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 802)

Van Orman, USMC, who returned to San Diego, Calif., recently from duty in China.

Dr. and Mrs. Kingsley Roberts of "Belle Haven," Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of Mrs. Robert's daughter, Miss Rowena Eloise Staats, to Jere Baxter, 3d, son of Col. Jere Baxter, Jr., Inf., USA, commanding Ft. Adams, R. I., and Mrs. Baxter.

A wedding celebrated in Gulfport, Miss., on April 20 is of interest in Washington due to the groom, Stanton Jahncke, spending some time here, when his father, Ernest Lee Jahncke, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the Hoover administration.

Stanton was married to Lillian Estelle Lyngby, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Creary, in St. Peter's-by-the-Sea Episcopal Church.

Reserve Training

Regarding inactive status training credits for Reserve officers while on active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps, the War Department this week announced:

"It is the policy of the War Department that Reserve officers on extended active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps acquire inactive status training hours of credit by taking Army extension courses and by attending conferences and group or troop schools which do not interfere with their daily duties. Reserve officers on extended active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps will not be authorized to acquire inactive status training credits by training with tactical units or other organizations."

N. Y. Military and Naval Society

The New York Society Military and Naval Officers World War held its 18th Annual Dinner at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton on April 27. Maj. Gen. Albert Wingate, President, presided. The guest of honor and speaker was Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, USA, Superintendent, United States Military Academy. Honorary Membership was conferred upon Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, USN, Commanding Third Naval District.

The War Governor's Perpetual Membership, which is annually awarded to an outstanding World War officer who rendered distinguished service, was awarded to Col. Jonathan Mayhew Walnwright, Inspector General 27th War Division. Colonel Walnwright was presented by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

Announcement was made of the 1937 award of the Society's Navy Trophy to the 18th Fleet Division of New Haven, Conn., Lt. J. F. English, Commanding, and of the 1937 award of the Army Trophy to Company "E," 28th Infantry, Ft. Niagara, N. Y., Capt. Joseph K. Evans, Commanding.

Among the guests were also Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, USA, Commanding Second Corps Area, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Davis, USA-Ret., Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, USA-Ret., Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, USA-Ret., Brig. Gen. Marlborough Churchill, USA-Ret., Capt. Arthur C. Stott, USN, Col. George A. Herbst, USA, Col. Augustus F. Danemiller, USA, and Lt. Col. Brehon Somervell, USA.

Naval Reserve Promotions

The Navy Department has announced that the below named Naval Reserve Officers have been issued commissions for promotion to the ranks indicated:

Lt. Harry Bateman Pollock
Lt. Robert Hancock Owen
Lt. (jg) Chas. Francis Blair, Jr.
Lt. (jg) George Merrill Davis
Lt. John Marshall Waters
Lt. Comdr. Jerry Hall Service
Lt. Comdr. Frank Irwin Rhodes
Lt. (jg) Harold Victor Brown
Lt. John Walter Frederickson
Lt. Comdr. Frank Rollins Maxwell
Lt. (jg) James Warren Wallace
Lt. (jg) Wm. Robert Sheeley
Bert Payton Hastings, Lt. Comdr.
Ferdinand Christian Helwig, Lt. Comdr.
Henry Karl Huppert, Lt. Comdr.
Samuel Thomas Kay, Lt. Comdr.
Eugene James Kerrigan, Lt. Comdr.
Frank Weger Konzelmann, Lt. Comdr.
Carl Piper, Lt. Comdr.
Dar Delos Stoffer, Lt. Comdr.

Harvey Boyce Taylor, Jr., Lt. Comdr.
Carl Ludwig Gilbert, Lt.
Julius William Jockusch, Jr., Lt.
Irving Sulman, Lt.
Charles William Jones, Lt. (jg)
Leon Broward Jones, Lt. (jg)
James Monroe McCoy, Lt. (jg)
Russell Chauncey Sergeant, Lt. (jg)
Howard Cooper Sigtenhorst, Lt. (jg)
Henry Miller Steel Swift, Ens.
Douglas B. Bell, Lt. (passed Assistant Surgeon with rank of Lt.)
Webb Bridges Key, Lt.
Jesse Bany Barth, Lt.
Emil Praeger, Lt. Comdr.
Joseph Alexander Wise, Lt. Comdr.
Edward Walter Hoy, Lt. (jg)
Charles Howard Derby, Lt. Comdr.
Wilmer Ziegenfuss Kline, Lt. Comdr.
Charles David Williams, Jr., Lt. Comdr.

Name Chief Civilian Army Aide

In conformity with the recognition extended by the Secretary of War to the Military Training Camps Association of the United States as a civilian agency co-operating with the War Department in fostering the voluntary military training of civilians, dated Nov. 28, 1922, Tom R. Wyles has been designated as Chief Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, effective April 28, 1938.

Mr. Wyles was also appointed President of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States at an Executive Committee Meeting, which was held at the Chicago Club, Chicago, Illinois, on April 8, 1938. He succeeds Charles B. Pike as Chief Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War and also as President of the MTCA.

Naval Reserve Bill

Representative Melvin J. Maas said this week that the President had approved the Naval Reserve bill which has been pending before the Navy Department and the Bureau of the Budget for the past year or two, and that he had been informed it would be submitted to Congress within the next few days.

The bill, it is said, corresponds generally to the measure drafted by the conference of Navy and Naval Reserve officers more than two years ago, and would alter the basic Naval Reserve law.

Naval Reserve Lectures

Boston, Mass.—The seventh lecture of the series of instructional lectures arranged by the Bureau of Navigation entitled "Fleet Logistics" will be delivered by Capt. W. G. Neill, (SC), USN, in the Naval Reserve Armory, Building No. 5, Navy Yard, Boston, Saturday evening, May 21, at 8:00 P. M.

In order that officers who live at a distance from Boston may have the opportunity of listening to this lecture it will be delivered also at:

Williams College Faculty Club, Williamstown, Mass., by Lt. Comdr. Robert C. Sprague, USNR, May 16, 1938, at 8:00 P. M.

Naval Reserve Armory, Springfield, Mass., by Lt. W. C. Russell, USN, May 18, at 8:00 P. M.

Naval Reserve Armory, Fall River, Mass., by Lt. R. W. Lajeunesse, USN, May 20, at 8:00 P. M.

Cumberland Club, Portland, Maine, by Lt. Comdr. A. L. King, USNR, May 19, at 8:00 P. M.

Naval Reserve Appointments

The following Naval Reserve appointments have been issued:

Lt. Samuel E. Buxton, Jr.
Lt. (jg) Shirley P. Claud.
Ens. Joseph C. Haskell.
Lt. Comdr. Robert Moore, Jr.
Lt. Stanley B. Rice.
Ens. John E. Walsh, Jr.

Langley Ordnance School

Langley Field, Va. — Describing the School of Aviation Ordnance at Langley Field, Va., as an important factor in realization of a stronger national defense, Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad, new commanding officer of the second wing, general headquarters air force, on Monday, April 25, presented diplomas to graduates of the two-month course.

Fourteen students, including five non-commissioned officers and nine enlisted men, were awarded diplomas. They completed their studies the following Saturday. Twenty-three other students graduated in the first two courses held at Langley Field. The fourth course will

begin Oct. 1 and continue through Nov. 30th.

The graduates represented the various platoon divisions of the ordnance branch of the general headquarters air force, including Langley Field, Barksdale Field, La., Mitchel Field, N. Y., Selfridge Field, Mich., and March and Hamilton Fields, California.

Awards were also presented the four instructors of the school, Tech. Sgt. Robert F. Tokoly, instructor of ammunition; Staff Sgt. Francis E. Rogan, instructor in small arms; Sgt. Fred Riley, assistant instructor in small arms, and T. L. Gaines, principal ammunition inspector and instructor in ammunition.

Lt. Col. Russell L. Maxwell, commander of the Tenth Ordnance company; Capt. Edward P. Machling, director of the school; Maj. Edison A. Lynn, second wing ordnance officer; Lt. Col. John A. Brooks, Jr., assistant commandant of the ordnance field service, Raritan Arsenal, N. J., and Maj. Dache M. Reeves were among those present at graduation ceremonies.

Those who received diplomas included: Tech. Sgt. F. V. Perritt, Langley Field, Virginia; Staff Sgt. J. A. Dolan, Langley Field; Sgt. C. C. Ferguson, Selfridge Field, Mich.; Corporals J. F. Givens, Barksdale Field, La., and K. D. Rising, Hamilton Field, Calif.; and Privates C. Smith, March Field, Calif.; G. S. Shearin, Langley Field; E. S. Hahne, Langley Field; J. Baum, 35th Pur. Sq., 8th Pur. Cp., Langley Field; R. V. Dimmig, Langley Field; J. Dzubeck, Langley Field; B. F. Hewitt, Barksdale Field, La.; W. E. Clarke, Mitchel Field, N. Y., and J. Moore, March Field, Calif.

Addresses MI Reserves

Col. E. R. W. McCabe, (FA), GSC, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, was the guest speaker April 22 at the monthly meeting of the Military Intelligence Reserve Officers Association of Boston, Mass., as the guest of Col. E. Worthington Furlong, MI-Res., President of the Association.

Lt. Col. Walter M. Pratt, MI-Res., extended the courtesy and hospitality of his suite in the Hotel Somerset, Boston, where a reception for Colonel McCabe was held from 4:30 to 6:00 P. M. A large number of Regular Army Officers who are instructors in the 76th, 94th and 97th Divisions, were present in addition to the Military Intelligence Reserve Officers. A dinner in the famous mahogany room at the Somerset was served at 6:00 P. M. This was followed by the meeting which was held at 8:00 P. M., and largely attended by Regular Army and Reserve Officers, from all over the New England States comprising the First Corps Area.

Colonel McCabe gave a most interesting discussion, with the use of a few slides, of "Our Military Attache System." At the conclusion of his remarks, an open forum was conducted by Colonel McCabe, to answer any questions. Officers were unanimous in their remarks that this was one of the most constructive meetings that the present organization has had in many years.

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—The 21st Line and Staff Officers' Class completed its course here April 30, 1938. The class roster follows:

Major—Albert G. Wing, Inf.
Captains—Thomas E. P. Barbour, Inf., Lathrop R. Bullene, CAC, Edward J. Curran, Jr., Inf., Richard Hopelain, CW-Res., Clarence E. Jackson, Inf., Wyman F. Kemp, CW-Res., James F. Phillips, AC, James E. Poore, Jr., Inf., Oliver H. Prier, Inf., John T. Sherck, CW-Res., and Malcolm M. Walding, CW-Res.
1st Lieutenants—William J. Anusiewicz, CW-Res., James E. Baker, CW-Res., Walter T. Carll, VC, Paul A. Chalmers, Inf., Thomas J. Colley, USMC, Harlan C. Cooper, USMC, Graydon C. Essman, CWS, John H. Ford, CW-Res., Theodore P. Gahan, CW-Res., Walker R. Goodrich, FA, Clarence H. Gunderson, CWS, Don R. Keefe, CW-Res., Julian B. Lindsey, Inf., James E. McCoy, CW-Res., Wilbur J. McNenny, USMC, Roy W. Muth, CWS, Jacquard H. Rothschild, CWS, Albert M. Showalter, CW-Res., Eustace R. Smoak, USMC, Benjamin A. Strickland, Jr., MC, Howard J. Turton, USMC, and Paul E. Wallace, USMC.
Lieutenants (jg) USN—John L. Counihan, Jr., James E. Owers.

Marines to Rifle Matches

The Comptroller General this week held that there being no law providing for the detail of officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps to the War Department for duty as operating personnel for the National Rifle Matches, the War Department may not legally agree to pay, from its appropriation "Promotion of Rifle Practice" for the fiscal year 1939, traveling expenses of a Marine Corps operating detachment furnished at its request by the Navy Department for duty at the said Matches, and if the Marine Corps orders its personnel to the Matches as a function of the Corps, its appropriations are solely available for the payment of travel involved and may not be supplemented by payments under the appropriation "Promotion of Rifle Practice" in the absence of specific statutory authority.

New War-Time Rank Bill

A bill has been introduced into the Senate providing for the amendment of the Act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, authorizing the retirement to the next higher grade of officers who served in the Civil War, to include those officers not above the rank of colonel, who served in the Spanish-American War. No additional pay is involved.

Naval Academy Enlisted Candidates

The Navy Department has issued the following statement with regard to selection of candidates from the enlisted personnel of the Navy for entrance into the Naval Academy Preparatory School.

"The preliminary written examination of candidates for the Naval Academy Preparatory School convening Nov. 1, 1938 at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va., will be held on Aug. 1, 1938.

"It is desired that commanding officers make the survey required by Bureau of Navigation Manual Article D-6103, not later than June 1, 1938, and that the steps outlined in that article be taken in the order stated therein.

"In carrying out the provisions of Bureau of Navigation Manual Article D-6103, commanding officers are requested to bear in mind the following considerations:

"(a) A commanding officer's recommendation should be made entirely independent of the findings of the board of medical officers.

"(b) Recommendation should not be based on a candidate's eligibility as to sea service, but on the commanding officer's opinion as to whether or not the candidate is of officer caliber. Occasionally a report indicates that the commanding officer has not recommended a man due to lack of sufficient sea service, while the man may be of officer caliber. When a candidate's N. Nav. 116 is marked "Do not recommend the above-mentioned applicant for the U. S. Naval Academy," the Bureau assumes that the man is not of officer caliber."

Liberalize Burial Allowances

The Senate Military Affairs Committee recently favorably reported legislation liberalizing the law governing payment of burial expenses of officers and enlisted men of the Army. The bill provides for burial at the government's expense where the family of the deceased desires that he be buried in a nearby civilian cemetery rather than be sent to a military cemetery. The bill also authorized the government to purchase a lot at such cemeteries, at a cost not to exceed \$50.00. The bill would also authorize burial at Government expense of soldiers killed while absent without leave.

A similar bill was reported to the House last week by the House Military Affairs Committee.

European Squadron Change

The USS Raleigh was relieved April 28 by the USS Omaha as flagship of Squadron 40T operating in European waters which comprises in addition to the flagship, the destroyers USS Manley and USS Claxton.

The Raleigh left Villefranche, France, April 30 where the change occurred, to return to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, for scheduled overhaul.

The Commander of Squadron 40T is Rear Admiral Henry E. Lackey, USN. The Raleigh is commanded by Comdr. C. H. Maddox, USN, and the Omaha by Capt. Wallace L. Lind, USN.

Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep yourself informed of the news of the services.

Letters to the Editor

Defense of Philippines

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The general press has failed to clearly compare important statements of our principal naval authority with the proposal about the Philippines which High Commissioner McNutt has put forth. Some of Admiral Leahy's clear professional opinions recently made to the House Naval Committee will be of particular interest to those of your service readers who are stationed in the Philippines.

High Commissioner McNutt has recently suggested that Congress abolish the act for the independence of the Philippines, thus withdrawing our forty years offer and promise to grant independence. The McNutt plan included the proposal that our Congress be requested also to enact legislation for the permanent retention of the Philippines as a dependency of the United States. Should the United States plan to retain the Philippines when we can not defend those far-off Islands?

The portions of the testimony of the Chief of Operations of the United States Navy to which I refer are, "The Navy which America now has and the navy which it will have when it is increased by the authority contained in this bill will be seriously inadequate to the task of sending a naval force to the Philippines." Again, "I said it would require at least three times this amount of increase of our present Navy to warrant undertaking such an expedition, and I doubt if we could with three times the increase." And that a fleet about twice the size of the fleet of any Asiatic power would be required to carry on a war in the vicinity of the Philippines.

W. C. R., Maj. Gen., Retired.

C. E. C. Selection Board

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has ordered a Civil Engineer Corps Selection Board to convene in the Navy Department May 9, 1938. The Selection Board will recommend officers of the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy in the grades of Lieutenant and Lieutenant (junior grade) for promotion to the next higher grades. The members of the Board will be:

President—Rear Adm. Archibald L. Parsons (CEC), USN.

Members—Capt. Paul L. Reed (CEC), USN-Ret., Capt. Glenn S. Burrell (CEC), USN, Capt. Ralph Whitman (CEC), USN, Capt. Ralph M. Warfield (CEC), USN, and Capt. Henry G. Taylor (CEC), USN.

Recorder—Lt. Comdr. Carl W. Porter (CEC), USN.

Favors Advancement

The Navy Department has recommended enactment of a bill to grant the benefits of the War-time Rank Act of May 7, 1932 to Chief Quartermaster Clerk David C. Buscall—USMC-Ret.

Warrant officer Buscall served as a captain in the Army during the World War and if retired in his present grade in the Army would have been advanced to captain. Under an Attorney General's opinion, however, service under one branch of the armed services does not permit advancement upon retirement in another.

American Legion Convention

The Bureau of Navigation has called the attention of all Naval personnel to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Legion, which will be held in Los Angeles on Sept. 19, 20, 21 and 22, in order that personnel desiring to attend may request leave.

Sale of C. P. O. Caps

The Navy Department has decided to eliminate chief petty officer's caps from the clothing and small stores list. A steadily decreasing issue of this item aboard ship and general commercial availability have made this change advisable. A stock of these caps will be carried for sale in the Naval Uniform Shop to supply the needs of the service in the same manner as officer's caps are carried.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

OBITUARIES

Capt. Herbert Claiborne Cocke, USN-Ret., died May 1, 1938, at his residence in Petersburg, Va., where he made his home after retiring from active service in 1935.

A native of Prince George County, Va., and son of the late John James and Sarah Atwater Cocke, Captain Cocke attended McCabe's School in Petersburg until his appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he was graduated with the Class of 1900.

On graduation from the Naval Academy he was assigned to duty on board the USS Albany, and served in her during the Insurrection in the Philippine Islands and in European waters. After various tours of duty at sea on the home station and abroad he was stationed at the New York Navy Yard, and at the Naval Academy, where he served three years as instructor in Navigation.

In 1917, as a Lieutenant Commander,

he was made navigating officer of the USS Delaware then attached to the Atlantic Fleet. At the outbreak of the World War, he was promoted to Commander and assigned to duty as the Executive Officer of the USS Texas, one of the six American battleships then serving with the British Grand Fleet. After the war, he was promoted to Captain and stationed at the Naval Magazine, Iona Island, New York. Subsequently he commanded the USS Bridgeport of the Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet, the surveying ship, Leonidas, and the Melville of the Destroyer Force in the Pacific.

In 1924, Captain Cocke was assigned to duty as Commanding Officer of the Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads, Va., and served there for two years. Later he commanded the USS New Mexico, and the Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I., his last assignment to active duty.

Captain Cocke moved to Petersburg three years ago and made his home there with his wife, the late Mrs. Lena Nollenius Cocke of that city. The funeral services were held at his residence at 5

p. m., May 2, with the Reverend James F. Madison, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiating. Interment was in Blandford Cemetery, near the Petersburg battlefields, with a guard of bluejackets from his old command at the Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads, rendering the final naval honors.

Captain Cocke is survived by four brothers, Col. John Cocke, USA-Ret., of Carmel, Calif., Maj. Alex R. Cocke, USA-Ret., of Los Banos, Calif., Nathaniel C. Cocke of Westfield, N. J., and Norman A. Cocke of Charlotte, N. C., and one sister, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton of Petersburg, Va.

Mrs. Sophia Bauer Smith, widow of Lt. Col. Charles Wingate Smith, and mother of Lt. Col. William A. Smith, Inf., USA, passed away at the home of her son, 984 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass., on Monday, April 18, in her eighty-ninth year. Funeral services were held at Annunciation Church in Kansas City, Missouri, on Thursday, April 21. Interment on Friday, at Neosho, Missouri.

Lt. Lay Bryan of the 5th Maryland Vol. Inf., Spanish-American War.

CANDY — Died at Coleville, Md., May 3, 1938, Mrs. Sarah Rust Candy, daughter of the late Col. George Mason Rust.

CARLTON — Died at Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1938, Maj. Guy William Carlton, former Emergency officer of the QMC.

COCKE — Died at Petersburg, Va., May 1, 1938, Capt. H. C. Cocke, USN-Ret.

COLE — Died at Syracuse, N. Y., April 27, 1938, Willard Churchill Cole, father of Rear Adm. Cyrus W. Cole, USN.

COOK — Died on board USS Ranger, San Diego, Calif., April 30, 1938, Lt. Franklin Eugene Cook, USN.

DEMAREST — Died at Dade County, Fla., recently, Lt. Harry Leslie Demarest, USN-Ret.

FERRIS — Died at Berkeley, Calif., April 25, 1938, Capt. Frank O. Ferris, USA-Ret.

FORSYTH — Died at Washington, D. C., April 24, 1938, Mrs. Helen Chamberlin Forsyth, daughter of the late Capt. Lowell A. Chamberlin, USA.

HALL — Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 1, 1938, 1st Lt. Maurice C. Hall, former emergency officer, Veterinary Corps.

HERBERT — Died at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., April 30, 1938, Capt. William Cromwell Herbert, USN-Ret.

JOHNSON — Died at Washington, D. C., April 26, 1938, 2nd Lt. Jasper L. Johnson, an officer of the Army during the World War.

MCDONALD — Died at Washington, D. C., April 3, 1938, 1st Sgt. James McDonald, USA-Ret.

MARSH — Died at Baltimore, Md., April 25, 1938, Mrs. Louisa Jane Marsh, mother of Lt. Comdr. J. A. Marsh, (MC), USN.

MURRAY — Died at Coronado, Calif., April 28, 1938, Mrs. Eva Neale Murray, widow of General Eli H. Murray, Civil War officer.

NOLAN — Died at Dedham, Mass., April 27, 1938, Chf. Mach. James Bernard Nolan, USN-Ret.

PARKER — Died at Albany, N. Y., May 2, 1938, General Amasa Junius Parker, NG.

ROSWALL — Died in an automobile accident at Coronado, Calif., May 5, 1938, Lt. Comdr. Paul E. Roswall, USN.

SANDERSON — Died at San Antonio, Tex., April 30, 1938, Mrs. Rosanna Emily Sanderson, niece of Col. (Lt. Col.) and Mrs. Shepler Ward FitzGerald, (AC), GSC, USA.

SCALES — Died at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., April 12, 1938, Sgt. William John Scales, USMC.

SCHWINN — Died at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., May 1, 1938, Maj. Karl C. Schwinn, Inf., USA.

STEPHENSON — Died at Washington, D. C., May 4, 1938, Miss Mary Louise Stephenson, sister of Lt. Col. Lowry B. Stephenson, USMC.

SMITH — Died at Castile, N. Y., April 26, 1938, Mrs. M. E. Smith, mother of Mrs. John T. Salice, wife of Major Salice, QMC, USA.

TAULBEE — Died at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., April 29, 1938, Col. Jos. F. Taulbee, QMC, USA.

WHITE — Died at Pasadena, Calif., May 1, 1938, Col. George Hubert White, USA-Ret.

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Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BOYD — Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., April 28, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Harry R. Boyd, CAC, USA, a son.

CARVER — Born at Post Hospital, Ft. Sill, Okla., April 19, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. George Allen Carver, FA, USA, a daughter, Barbara Bristol.

COOK — Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., April 28, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Walter R. Cook, MC, USA, a daughter.

DANNEMILLER — Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., April 7, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Augustus W. Dannemiller, Inf., USA, a son, Augustus W. Dannemiller, Jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. Augustus F. Dannemiller, Inf., USA.

GIBBS — Born at St. Luke's Hospital, Manila, P. I., April 4, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Allison J. Gibbs, a son, Johnson Kelley, grandson of Col. Reginald H. Kelley, Inf., USA.

HALLETT — Born at the Children's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., April 30, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Corbin Hallett, a daughter, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alfred B. Quinton, Jr., Ord., USA.

HARTMAN — Born at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Irvin S. Hartman, USN, a daughter, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin, USN.

HEAD — Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 26, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. N. Landon Head, FA, USA, a son, John Landon Head.

HOPKINS — Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., May 1, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. Armand Hopkins, CAC, USA, a daughter, Cynthia.

JULIAN — Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Monroe, Va., May 1, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Harry Julian, CAC, USA, a son, Emile Edward Julian, grandson of Maj. and Mrs. Robert M. Carawell, CAC, USA.

MECHEM — Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., April 27, 1938, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Jesse Mechem, Inf., USA, a daughter, Ruth Elizabeth.

MILLS — Born at Gorgas Hospital, Panama Canal Zone, April 20, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. M. L. Mills, DC, USA, a son.

MONTGOMERY — Born at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., April 12, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Montgomery, CE, USA, a son, Harry Richard.

MORTON — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William J. Morton, Jr., USA-Ret., a son, John Ashby, nephew of Col. Sherburne Whipple, AGD, USA.

O'BRIEN — Born at Post Hospital, Schofield Barracks, T. H., April 14, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. James D. O'Brien, Inf., USA, a daughter, Carol Helen.

PROSEN — Born at the Family Hospital, Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., April 19, 1938, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Peter Joseph Prosen, Air-Res., a son, Peter Joseph.

RUMPH — Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y., April 27, 1938, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Raymond W. Rumph, CAC, USA, a son, Robert Raymond.

SPRAGUE — Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., April 12, 1938, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. C. A. Sprague, Cav., USA, a daughter, Barbara Elizabeth.

Married

BYRON-PILKINTON — Married at Christ Church, Georgetown, Washington, D. C., April 30, 1938, Miss Emily B. Pilkinton, to Mr. David Wilson Byron, son of the late Maj. Joseph C. Byron.

COFRANCES-SAURETTE — Married at Fall River, Mass., March 1, 1938, Miss Alma Saurette, sister of Lt. Comdr. Joseph O. Saurette, USN, to Mr. Humbert Cofrances.

COSGROVE-SHULER — Married at St. Mary's Church, Washington, D. C., April 30, 1938, Miss Jean Shuler, to 2nd Lt. John Joseph Cosgrove, Jr., USMC.

DONNELLY-TAYLOR — Married at Sacred Heart Church, Bayside, Long Island, N. Y., April 23, 1938, Miss Eleanor Florence Taylor, daughter of the late Capt. Reginald E. Taylor, USA, to Mr. Thomas Alvan Donnelly, son of the late Maj. Walter M. Donnelly, USA.

FRIES-HAYNES — Married at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, May 5, 1938, Miss Helen S. Haynes, to 2nd Lt. Stuart G. Fries, Inf., USA, son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Amos A. Fries, USA-Ret.

GANN-FRASER — Married at Ft. Bragg Chapel, Ft. Bragg, N. C., April 28, 1938, Miss Elizabeth Anne Fraser, daughter of Ch. Harry Carleton Fraser (Lt. Col.), USA, to 2nd Lt. Ralph Richard Gann, FA, USA.

HOFSTETTER-THUMA — Married at Walter Reed Chapel, Washington, D. C., May 5, 1938, Miss Grace Caroline Thuma, to Maj. Clarence Francis Hofstetter, OD, USA.

IRELAND-BEASLEY — Married at Hampton, Va., April 27, 1938, Miss Elizabeth Beasley, to 1st Lt. Maurice T. Ireland, USMC.

JAHNKE-LYNGBY — Married at Gulfport, Miss., April 20, 1938, Miss Lillian Estelle Lyngby, to Mr. Stanton Jahnke, son of former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Ernest Lee Jahnke.

JUDGE-O'DONNELL — Married at the Shrine of the Blessed Sacrament, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1938, Miss Margaret Mary O'Donnell, to Dr. John Anthony Judge, son of Lt. John P. Judge, USN-Ret.

MATHEWS-SCOTT — Married at Ft. Benning Chapel, Ft. Benning, Ga., April 30, 1938, Miss Mary Helstead Scott, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Ross Scott, Inf., USA, to 1st Lt. James Joseph Mathews, Inf., USA.

ROSS-GAGE — Married at Topeka, Kansas, May 1, 1938, Miss Thelma Allison Gage, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Jack R. Gage, Inf., USA, to Mr. George H. Ross, Jr.

SWEZEY-BRETON — Married in the Sacristy of St. Matthews Church, Washington, D. C., April 29, 1938, Miss Helen Hyde Breton, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William Denney Breton, USN, to Mr. Robert Dwight Swezey.

WALKER-CAMERON — Married at Denver, Colorado, April 17, 1938, Mrs. Blanche Mills Cameron to Mr. Edwin Scott Walker.

Died

BRYAN — Died at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1938, Mrs. Emma I. Bryan, wife of 1st

Navy-Marine Corps Promotion

(Continued from Page 801)

tee, that of empowering the President to limit the number of fitted officers who can be employed. His comment on this was identical with that in his House statement.

In presenting statistics as to the effect of the bill, Admiral Andrews submitted a revised table showing the number of officers that will be obtained under the bill as compared with existing law, as follows:

Line Strength

The following table shows the growth of the Line of the Navy, assuming the 4-appointment basis for the Naval Academy continued throughout, on the graduation dates of the successive Naval Academy classes, up to the Class of 1946, under both the present law and the provisions of H. R. 9997.

Fis. Yr.	Present Law			H. R. 9997		
	Reg. Nos.	Add. Nos.	Total	Selected	Fitted	Add. Nos.
1938	5917	674	6591	6485	106	6591
1939	6061	763	6824	6183	595	6886
1940	6135	832	6967	6063	871	7046
1941	6097	950	7047	6141	887	7144
1942	6134	866	7000	6179	1009	7308
1943	6302	795	7097	6290	1100	7490
1944	6391	753	7144	6281	1240	7641
1945	6423	764	7187	6210	1429	7759
1946	6541	800	7341	6393	1191	7704

In the above table, under the present law, the additional numbers include both the Engineering Duty Only officers and the non-promotion additional numbers (lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade) retained for the 7-year period). In the H. R. 9997 table, the column "fitted" shows those officers who have been adjudged fitted and are serving up to the prescribed periods. The column "additional numbers" is engineering duty officers, etc., only.

In the preparation of this and subsequent tables it has been assumed that the following percentages will be adjudged fitted of those officers who have failed of selection as best fitted—lieutenants 85%, lieutenant commanders and commanders 90%.

The estimates given as to the number of involuntary retirements and costs were unchanged over those furnished the House committee. In addition, an estimate was given as to the cost of the measure as it affects the Navy and Marine Corps both—the earlier estimate being only for the Navy—as follows:

First year	\$ 386,072.73
Second year	1,419,864.51
Third year	1,208,717.00
Fourth year	1,880,490.90
Fifth year	3,007,783.58

Senator Hale asked if the bill would not produce bad feeling as the result of the division of officers into "best fitted" and "fitted" groups.

"I don't believe there will be as much bad feeling as there is at present in the lower grades," Admiral Andrews said, "because under this provision the fitted officers will move along."

"I would say that they would not feel very good about it," Senator Hale said.

"That is true," Admiral Andrews replied, "but I think they would rather be promoted as fitted than retired."

Senator Hale then wanted to know if there would not be a "row" all of the time, and the Navigation chief said that there would not be any rows if they approved his amendment giving preference in assignments to best fitted officers, adding that the chief of the Bureau of Navigation would not have a very happy time if this were not provided.

Referring to his recommendation that the President limit the number of fitted officers employed, Admiral Andrews said he had discussed the point with the Chief Executive and that it "is in line with the President's thought on the bill."

Senator Hale then asked why the problem could not be solved by increasing the percentages in the upper ranks and permitting fitted officers to be regularly promoted. Admiral Andrews said this would block promotion below. He then read to the committee the Navy Department's report on the bill which can not be officially sent to Congress until the Bureau of the Budget approves it. The report endorses the bill with the proposed changes which Admiral Andrews previously had outlined in his statement.

"Is there not an overwhelming sentiment in the Navy for changes which will reduce retirements in the junior ranks and give more security to officers, Ad-

miral?" Senator Walsh asked.

Admiral Andrews said that this was true and then told the committee that he had studied the proposed McKellar amendment extending the "hero" promotion of existing law to officers commended by any foreign government which was an ally of the United States in the World War. He stated that it would affect only two active line officers and that he is opposed to it.

Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commander of the Marine Corps was then called, explaining the measure as it affects the Marine Corps. He did not propose any amendment and was not questioned. The committee then adjourned. It probably will meet Monday morning at 10.30 when it is expected that Rear Adm. William G. DuBose, Chief Constructor, will be heard.

In his statement, General Holcomb said:

1. Section 15 of this bill simply applies to the Marine Corps the identical method of selection provided for the line of the Navy. The Marine Corps has had this identical method of selection since the passage of the Act of May 29, 1934. Such a system is sound and logical in view of the fact that the Marine Corps is part of the Naval service, and as such it functions side by side with the Navy aboard ship, in the Fleet Marine Force, and at Navy Yards, and Naval Stations. Consequently, in view of this close association and service with the Navy, I am strongly of the opinion that the continuance of the method of selection applied to the line of the Navy is essential to the efficiency of the Marine Corps.

2. The subsections of Section 15 of this bill are necessary to adapt the bill to the special conditions existing in the Marine Corps. The following is submitted in explanation of each subsection.

3. Subsection 15 (a): Section 14 of this bill extends the probationary period for second lieutenants from two to seven years. The Marine Corps procures its second lieutenants from two sources: (1) the Naval Academy, and (2) other than the Naval Academy, such as non-commissioned officers, reserves, and graduates of colleges having R. O. T. C. training. Second lieutenants graduating from the Naval Academy are placed on the lineal list in the order in which they graduate from the Naval Academy. Graduates from R. O. T. C. colleges are commissioned without taking an entrance examination due to the fact that their scholastic standing and their R. O. T. C. training are accepted as evidence of their fitness for commissions, and they are arranged on the lineal list alphabetically upon initial commission. Under the present law all second lieutenants are rearranged according to their standing on their probationary examination after the present two year probationary period. Inasmuch as the Naval Academy graduates have a lineal position other than alphabetical, no necessity exists for rearranging them until the completion of the seven-year period. The situation is different with the officers who have been arranged alphabetically. They should be rearranged according to their qualifications before they become eligible for selection to captain, which is after six years' service, and before the seven-year probationary period. Therefore, it is provided, by this section, that they will be rearranged after three years' service, at the time they are promoted from second to first lieutenant.

4. Subsection 15 (b): This section amends Section 1 of the Act of May 29, 1934, so that commissioned officers of the Marine Corps will be authorized in proportion to enlisted men in the same per centum as officers of the Navy. The present authorized commissioned strength of four per cent of enlisted strength was established almost twenty-two years ago by the Act of Aug. 29, 1916. It has remained unchanged despite greatly increased needs for commissioned officers due to expanded activities. This per centum was enacted into law before the great increase in aviation activities, the establishment of the Marine Corps Schools system for the instruction of commissioned officers, the increased number of naval vessels to which Marine detachments are assigned, and the establishment of the Fleet Marine Force. All these new and increased activities have resulted in a serious shortage of officers.

The present actual strength of 1,181, which includes 111 additional number captains and

first lieutenants, is insufficient. The Marine Corps is, at this time, badly in need of some 230 additional officers for service in navy yards, receiving ships, naval prisons, naval ordnance depots, naval air stations, schools, aviation, and the Fleet Marine Force. If this need of 1,411 officers is placed in a ratio to the actual number of enlisted men it is approximately 8 per cent. If the present number of 1,181 officers is placed in a ratio to the actual number of enlisted men it is approximately 6.6 per cent. These are average percentages for the entire Corps. Certain specialized activities require a much higher percentage. Aviation, for instance, requires 14 per cent of officers in proportion to enlisted men and that is an activity that was not contemplated in anything like its present extent when the ratio of 4 per cent was established in 1916. Between two and three hundred officers are constantly in attendance, either as students under instruction, or on the staff of the Marine Corps Schools and various other Army and Navy schools, as compared with not more than one-tenth that number in 1916. Also, higher percentages of officers are required in the special units, such as anti-aircraft, engineering, communications, tanks, chemical warfare, etc. To maintain the required officer personnel for these activities reduces the officers available for other necessary assignments far below the number required for efficient administration and training. The Fleet Marine Force, as a component of the Fleet, must be maintained in a state of constant readiness similar to that of other components of the Fleet in order to be immediately available when needed by the Commander-in-Chief.

This Section would establish the total authorized number of commissioned officers as six per cent of the total authorized enlisted strength, producing an authorized total of 1640 as compared to the present authorized strength of 1069, an apparent increase of 547. At present, however, the 111 additional numbers are not by law counted in the authorized total number of officers. By Section 3 (c) of this bill these 111 additional numbers will be canceled and the officers so designated will be counted in the authorized number of officers. Thus the apparent increase of 547 is subject to this reduction of 111 and the actual authorized increase carried in this bill is only approximately 436 officers. As previously stated the Marine Corps is badly in need of some 230 additional officers for service in aviation, the Fleet Marine Force, and naval activities ashore and afloat. This would leave only 206 officers authorized to meet the additional obligations that will devolve upon the Marine Corps as a result of the establishment of the Treaty Navy. Estimates establish that the Fleet Marine Force requires 580 officers to bring it up to its required peacetime standard. To date it has a strength of 280 commissioned officers with approximately 22% of its enlisted strength. This constitutes a shortage of 300 commissioned officers for the Fleet Marine Force. This 300, together with the present shortage of 230, indicates a need of 530 additional officers. Inasmuch as 6 per cent would only authorize 436 additional officers, we would still be 84 short.

This increase of authorized officer strength is of course not immediately applicable in the sense that today we have 1,181 officers, including additional numbers, and tomorrow 1,640. It would constitute only an authorization, and it is not the intention to ask for this number of officers immediately, but to request proportionate increases from year to year as additional appropriations are obtained for enlisted men. Present plans contemplate an increase of 60 officers per year after the fiscal year 1939, and consequently we would not reach the figure 1,640 until 1947.

5. Sub-section 15 (c) pertains to officers selected as heads of staff departments. It is self-explanatory, inasmuch as it amends the present law to conform to the phraseology used in sub-section 11 (b) of this bill. It places colonels recommended for appointment as heads of staff departments in the same status as other colonels recommended for promotion to brigadier general of the line.

6. Sub-section 15 (d): The existing ratio of authorized enlisted strength of the Marine Corps to the Navy is 20 per cent. This section, as explained by Admiral Andrews, maintains that ratio and permits the Marine Corps to be proportionately increased as the Navy is increased without specific legislation. Such is essential as the Marine Corps, being an auxiliary arm of the Navy, serving aboard ship, in the Fleet Marine Force, and at navy yards and naval stations, must be increased proportionately in order for it to carry on its functions.

7. Sub-section 15 (e): This section applies the principles of Section 13 of the bill in eliminating general officers. It provides for the maintenance of an average of two vacancies annually in the grade of general officers, thereby permitting the advancement of two colonels per year to that grade and insuring a regular flow of promotion.

8. Sub-section 15 (f): Section 9 (b) of this bill excludes officers of the grades of captain, and the corresponding rank of colonel in the Marine Corps, from being adjudged fitted for promotion. In the Marine Corps

brigadier generals are selected by a selection board for the rank of major general and unless provision were made otherwise they would be eligible for promotion to major general if adjudged fitted. Such a situation is considered undesirable especially in view of the fact that colonels may only be selected as best fitted under the provisions of Section 9 (b).

9. Sub-section 15 (g): In the Marine Corps there are only ten general officers of the line exclusive of the Major General Commandant. Section 7 of the Act of May 29, 1934, provides that selection boards shall consist of not less than six officers on the active list of the Marine Corps. Consequently, it has been necessary to use at least two general officers each year who have served on the board the preceding year. In order to carry out the provisions of section 5 (c) it will be necessary to use line officers of the Navy to procure a membership of officers who did not serve on the preceding board. This sub-section makes provision for the use of rear admirals of the line of the Navy in order to complete the membership of Marine Corps boards.

10. Under Section 12 (a) of this bill all officers now on the active list who have been passed over one or more times would be regarded as having failed of selection only once. The officers on the active list in the various grades of the Marine Corps who have failed of selection one or more times and the number to retire June 30, 1938, are as follows:

Failed of Selection	
Colonels	6
Lieutenant Colonels	5
Majors	18
Captains	81
First Lieutenants	10
	139

To Retire June 30, 1938	
Lieutenant Colonel	1
Majors	11
Captains	12
First Lieutenants	4
	28

All these officers would be eligible for selection as "best fitted" and "adjudged fitted." If they again fail of selection in either classification, they would be retired.

Connecticut Naval Militia

The Fifth Battalion, Connecticut Naval Militia, United States Naval Reserve, held a Review at the State Armory, New Haven, Conn., April 29.

Previous to the Review, Comdr. N. W. Pickering, commanding the Connecticut Naval Militia, entertained at dinner a number of officers who are active in Naval Militia and Naval Reserve affairs. Among the guests were:

His Excellency, Wilbur L. Cross, Governor of the State of Connecticut; Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, USN (Commandant Third Naval District); Lt. (jg) B. L. Gurnette, USN; Capt. S. F. Helm, USN; Rear Adm. F. R. Lackey, N. Y. N. M.; Capt. L. W. Hesselman (Chief of Staff, N. Y. N. M.); Lt. (jg) J. S. Clarkson, USN; Lt. C. E. Austin, USN; Brig. Gen. William F. Ladd, C. N. G. (Adjutant General, State of Connecticut); Col. Allen B. Lambdin, C. N. G. (Quartermaster General of Connecticut); Comdr. H. L. Seward; Maj. George A. Weibel, C. N. G.; Rear Adm. C. M. Peck, C. N. M.-Ret.; Capt. T. F. Caldwell, USN; Mayor John W. Murphy (City of New Haven); Lt. Comdr. A. J. Merritt, USNR; Lt. Comdr. F. E. Bollmann, USNR; Lt. W. B. Pape, USNR; Ens. Rayham Townshend, Jr., USNR.

The purpose of the Review was the presentation of a new stand of colors, trophies and medals as follows:

Presentation of Colors: Presentation of National Color by Commander Pickering, by Miss Nancy Pickering; Presentation of State Color by Veteran Officers Association of Conn. Naval Militia, by Rear Adm. C. M. Peck, C. N. M.-Ret.; and Presentation of Naval Battalion Color by Veteran Officers Association of Conn. Naval Militia, by Rear Adm. C. M. Peck, C. N. M.-Ret.

Presentation of Trophies: Presentation of U. S. Naval Reserve Gunners Trophy by Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward, USN; and Presentation of Gunners Trophy of New York Association of Military and Naval Officers of World War by Rear Adm. F. R. Lackey, N. Y. N. M.

Presentation of Medals: Presentation of Connecticut Long Service Medals by His Excellency, Governor Wilbur L. Cross; Presentation of Indoor Rifle Team Medals by the Adjutant General, Brig. Gen. William F. Ladd; Presentation of U. S. Naval Expert Rifleman Medals by Rear Adm. C. H. Woodward, USN; Presentation of N. Y. Naval Militia Expert Rifleman Medals by Rear Adm. F. R. Lackey, N. Y. N. M.; Presentation of Third Naval District Rifle Team Medals by Capt. L. W. Hesselman, N. Y. N. M.; Presentation of American Legion Medal by W. A. Patterson, Commander Naval Post 110.

Flight Requirements

Revised instructions regarding flying requirements for commissioned personnel flying in accordance with AR 35-1480 were recently disseminated by the War Department. The previous letter of instructions, dated Dec. 27, 1932, has been rescinded.

Commanding Officers of all stations at which there are assigned personnel other than Air Corps, who are on duty in accordance with AR 35-1480 requiring participation in Regular and frequent aerial flights, will initiate flying schedules for such personnel, which in a general way will conform to the following schedule for different branches:

Ordnance Officers

Flights in connection with the development, test, operation and instruction in the use of armament, ammunition and other ordnance material, such as:

- (a) Aircraft machine guns and appurtenances.
- (b) Ammunition for aircraft machine guns.
- (c) Airplane bombs.
- (d) Fuses for airplane bombs.
- (e) Research in connection with ballistics of bombs.
- (f) Pyrotechnics for aircraft.
- (g) Investigations of malfunctions and

causes of accidents with ordnance material used in aircraft.

(h) Aerial observations of tests of Ordnance material other than aircraft armament.

(i) Service tests of all aircraft armament including both Air Corps and Ordnance Development.

(j) Accompany Air Corps Tactical Units when practicable on missions into the field to handle and supervise the preparation and use of armament and the supply, maintenance, and upkeep thereof.

Engineer Corps Officers

Flights in connection with the investigation, studies and tests correlated with the application of aerial photography to mapping and the development and test of Engineer equipment designed for its application for that purpose, such as:

- (a) Design, construction and test of polar comparator, large, stereocomparator, plate holders for crocograph, tilt measuring device and others, all for use in connection with map making from air photographs.
- (b) Investigation of mathematical methods of tilt determination.
- (c) Studies and tests of preparation of various types of photo-grammatical methods to prepare topographic or contoured maps for photographs.
- (d) Development and test of suitable cameras for military mapping.
- (e) Studies for the developing of suitable photographic material.
- (f) Study and test of preparation of Fire Control data sheet for use with multi-lens photo-

graphs for Field Artillery firing. (g) Accompany Air Corps Tactical Units, whenever practicable on missions into the field to study the application, use and operation of Engineer Corps material designed for use for Air Corps troops in active operations with a view to further development and improvement.

Signal Corps Officers

Communications control officers.

(a) Necessary flights for the proper coordination of communications systems. (b) Studies for the purpose of improving present systems in effect. (c) Accompany Air Corps Tactical Units, whenever practicable, on missions into the field to study the application, use and operation of systems initiated for use of Air Corps operating units in active operations with a view to further development and improvement.

Supervisors of maintenance radio equipment and officers developing radio equipment for aviation uses.

(a) Research on propagation of radio waves, antenna characteristics and general research. (b) Determination of the suitability of radio equipment for the particular type of aircraft for which it was designed. (c) Study and determination of the efficiency of radio equipment both during the day and night, and also under different weather conditions at both these times. (d) Determination of the electrical characteristics under all conditions of any radio equipment. (e) Report on the efficiency of radio sets after installation in aircraft. (f) Accompany Air Corps Tactical Units, whenever practicable, on missions into the field to study the application, use and operation of Signal Corps material designed for use in the Air Corps.

Chemical Warfare Service Officers

Flights in connection with the development of technique of the use of Chemical Warfare material, such as:

- (a) Reconnaissance for smoke field tests.
- (b) Practice for and actual smoke field tests.
- (c) Reconnaissance, practice and actual chemical field tests.
- (d) Practice and training on the use of chemical apparatus.
- (e) Photographing of areas affected by chemical artillery.
- (f) Chemical warfare demonstrations.
- (g) Development of Chemical Warfare material and equipment.
- (h) Accompany Air Corps Tactical Units, whenever practicable, on missions into the field to study the application, use and operation of Chemical Warfare material and equipment designed for use of the Air Corps.

Medical Corps Officers

Flights in connection with:

- (a) The maintenance of physical fitness of the flyer. 1. To check the physical capacity and neuro-psychic reactions of pilots upon being restored to flying status after having been removed for physical reasons. 2. To determine the physical and neuro-psychic reactions of pilots whose accident record suggests a physical or temperamental cause of the relative insecurity of the flyer in the performance of flying tasks. 3. To contribute to the morale of the flyer of limited experience by a study of his reactions to simple and complicated flying. 4. To develop and aggregate of accurate knowledge of the effects of flying on personnel or varying personality composites so that the results may lead to an anticipation of the conduct of individuals under the varying conditions of flying tasks. 5. To experience the effects of flight under varying conditions and with different personnel. 6. To aid in the development of that intimate relationship and understanding which develops mutual confidence between the flyer and the doctor. 7. To determine the presence of carbon-monoxide and other deleterious gases in and around the cockpits of aircraft. 8. To determine the

relative physical resistance of pilots to the fatigue of flying missions and to classify them according to their relative physical capacity to maintain sustained flight under varied conditions.

(b) The attendance upon accidents. 1. To proceed by air to the place of aircraft accidents for the administration of first-aid and to accompany by air, to proper station or hospital, personnel injured in aircraft accidents.

(c) The transportation of sick. 1. To accompany the sick and injured selected for transportation from the relatively smaller stations to hospitals where the facilities offer better opportunity for recovery.

(d) Scientific investigation. 1. To determine the effects of altitude. 2. To determine the relative perfection and efficiency of personal equipment i.e., clothing, helmets, goggles, etc. 3. To study the effects of seating in relation to posture as a cause for fatigue. 4. To evolve an understanding knowledge of mental and emotional requirements for successful flying. 5. To study the effects of altitude and speed and determine the necessity for classifying personnel. 6. To determine the oxygen requirements of pilots subjected to oxygen rarefaction at high altitudes. 7. To determine the efficiency of corrective lenses in goggles. 8. Miscellaneous research.

(e) Supervisory control of camps by Surgeons. 1. To make frequent inspections of camps established for gunnery practice, tactical exercises, and similar training missions.

(f) Accompany Extended Missions of Air Corps Tactical Units away from home field. 1. To render medical attention, supervise sanitation and hygiene and maintain advisory observation over personnel in order to prevent and treat disease and care for injured of the command.

Instructors and Student Officers of Other

Branches at Air Corps Schools

Flights in connection with such curricula as may be promulgated by each school affected.

Cavalry Maneuvers

Balmorhea, Tex.—In spite of heat and periods of choking dust, General Ben Lear and his staff continue to twist and strain the new "Streamlined" Proposed Cavalry Division in order to discover any weak points and methods of capitalizing its strength.

Test number two employed the new organization against an enemy force, composed largely of Infantry which retreated successively to prepared positions, while number three pitted the Proposed Cavalry Division against an inferior Cavalry force organized along the old lines.

Tests four and five are calculated to indicate the new Division's capabilities in rapid advance, such as the exploitation of a victory—followed by a night march over unfamiliar country.

Great interest is being evinced in these tests as attested by the visit of Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, Chief of Cavalry, who spent nine days observing closely, and conferring with all grades in his command from Squad leaders to his Division Commander.

Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep yourself informed of the news of the services.

News and Gossip

(Continued from Page 798)

Inspection was made in February by staff officers of the Wing. On the first of March, the advanced echelon of the ground organization moved out from the home base at Langley Field, and proceeded by motor transport to the Municipal Airport at Jacksonville. The outfit was two days on the road. At Jacksonville, an advanced supply base for all units in the field farther south was set up.

Commanding this "Sub-Air Base of the Langley Field Air Base" was Maj. Joseph H. Davidson of Selfridge Field, Mich., under remote control from the home base at Langley Field, commanded by Col. Walter Weaver.

By March 7, a complete air base, capable of supplying and conditioning all the sub-bases involved in the maneuvers was set up. The Florida National Guard was extremely helpful in lending equipment to save time and transportation involved in shipping tents, cots, etc., from northern posts.

Through the kind offices of Florida National Guard officers, Brig. Gen. Vivian Collins, State Adjutant General, and Brig. Gen. Sumter L. Lowry, commanding the 50th Artillery Brigade, a tremendous amount of work was accomplished in setting up sub-bases in Tampa, Orlando, Sarasota, and Lakeland.

On March 14, the second Wing began to converge on the area. From Selfridge, Langley and Mitchell Fields bombardment, reconnaissance and pursuit groups flew south to their temporary bases. The staff of the Second Wing made headquarters at the Peter O. Knight field in Tampa.

Lt. Col. Robert Olds commanding, the "flying fortresses" were based at Orlando, the most suitable airport. Every facility of the airport and the city were placed at his disposal and a complete military base was soon established. Lt. Col. Carl W. Connell commanding, the 9th bombardment group was quartered at Lakeland. The 8th Pursuit group was stationed at Sarasota, commanded by Lt. Col. A. H. Gillespie. Peter O. Knight Airport at Tampa was the busiest of the five fields used by the Wing. A fine field and wonderful cooperation contributed to the success of the maneuvers in this sector.

Due to the fact that Brig. Gen. Gerald C. Brant was transferred to command the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, the command of the exercises fell to Col. Henry B. Claggett, commanding Selfridge Field.

Col. Claggett was extremely active all through the maneuvers, and at their conclusion expressed himself as extremely well pleased with results obtained. One of the prime objectives of the maneuvers, the field tests of newly acquired material, produced most satisfactory conclusions.

Bombing practice was carried out in the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, targets consisting of an aluminum dust covered oil slick.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF U. S. ARMY TRANSPORTS

(Subject to Change)

WEST BOUND										EAST BOUND									
N.Y.	Charleston	San Juan	Panama	San Fran.	Honolulu	Guam	Manila			Manila	Honolulu	San Francisco	Panama	Charleston	N.Y.				
Leave	Due	Lv.	Due	Lv.	Due	Lv.	Due	Lv.	Due	Lv.	Due	Lv.	Due	Lv.	Due				
										Republic									
										U. S. Grant	5-19	6-3	6-4	6-10					
										Chateau Thierry		5-17		5-31	6-1				
										St. Mihiel					5-11				
										St. Mihiel				6-18	6-28	6-29			
										U. S. Grant	7-20	8-4	8-5	8-11	8-16	8-26	8-27		
										Republic		7-18	7-25	7-30	8-9	8-11			
										Chateau Thierry				7-6	7-11	7-11	7-13		
										St. Mihiel		8-19	8-26	8-30	9-9	9-10			
										Chateau Thierry				8-11	8-16	8-16	8-18		
										Republic		9-29	10-6	10-11	10-21	10-22			
										Chateau Thierry					9-13				
										U. S. Grant	11-3	11-18	11-19	11-25	12-2	12-12	12-13		
										St. Mihiel					10-6	10-11	10-11	10-13	
										St. Mihiel		11-23	11-30						
										Chateau Thierry					11-12	11-17	11-17	11-19	
										Republic		12-15	12-22	12-30	1-9	1-11			
										Chateau Thierry					12-14				
										St. Mihiel		1-21	1-28	2-3	2-13	2-14			
										U. S. Grant	2-16	3-3	3-4	3-10					

FINANCE

Financial Digest

Business, through the United States Chamber of Commerce, holding its annual convention in Washington, has made a strenuous appeal to the President for a three years "breathing spell," expressed its opposition to various New Deal policies, and urged an inquiry by Congress into the effects and administration of the National Labor Relations Act. It was evident from the discussion in the Convention that Business was in entire sympathy with the attacks upon the National Labor Relations Board. While these attacks were being uttered, independent unions claiming 200,000 members in the seven major industries, were urging abolition of the NLRB, and revision of the Wagner labor relations act. Judicial support in the matter of restraining the Board was given by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, which prohibited it from "taking any steps or proceedings whatsoever" in its case against the Republic Steel Corporation's five Ohio plants. Impressed by the ruling of the Supreme court in the Kansas City Stock Yards case requiring fairness in semi-judicial proceedings, the Board has recalled its suit against the Ford Motor Company pending in the Circuit Court at Covington, Kentucky, and contemplates similar action in other suits in which the defendants were given no opportunity to oppose findings of trial examiners before the Board. There is reason to believe the President had contemplated a "breathing spell" so far as reforms are concerned, before he left Washington to board the Cruiser Philadelphia for a fishing trip in the Caribbean sea, but it is generally agreed that his attitude will be influenced by the results of the primaries now occurring. Secretary Morgenthau insists that what is needed is not a "breathing spell," but business co-operation. The renomination of Senator Pepper by Florida Democrats, which is tantamount to reelection, indicates that in the South the President's great popularity continues. Pepper was backed by him, and ran on a hundred percent Roosevelt platform, and his principal opponent, Representative Wilcox, was rated as a critic of the Administration, especially in the matter of the Supreme Court reorganization. Before boarding the Philadelphia at Charleston, S. C., the President reiterated his desire to have the House pass the wage-hour bill, which had been favorably reported by the House Labor Committee. The Rules Committee had declined to report a rule for consideration of the bill. The President asked for reconsideration of its action by this Committee, failing which he urged the circulation of a petition to discharge the Committee and thus bring the bill directly to the floor of the House. Speaker Bankhead states the petition will be signed by the required number—a majority—and that the bill will be considered after May 23. If considered, as is probable, the bill will be passed. Besides being temporarily defeated in the wage-hour matter, principally by Southern members of the Rules Committee, who are upset by the Pepper victory, the Senate Banking Committee headed by Senator Glass, of Virginia, laid aside bank holding company control legislation, which was requested by the President in his anti-monopoly message. A major controversy has arisen over this proposal. The bill introduced by Senator Glass regulates existing bank holding companies, and forbids the formation of any new ones. The President's plan, which is more sweeping, con-

plates a gradual separation of banks from the holding company control or ownership, prevents holding companies from acquiring control of any more banks, and makes it illegal for a holding company to borrow from or sell securities to a bank in which it has stock. Bankers generally are disturbed by the notice of Chairman Jones of the RFC, that the banking system must more adequately meet credit demand if it is to remain in private hands. Congress is clashing with the President over the method of distributing the relief appropriation sought by the latter. The President would like a blank check; Congress is disposed to resist but in the end largely will agree. The House Appropriations Committee, which is considering this matter, is doing some ear marking. Urged as a part of the relief and employment program, are the appropriations made by the Senate in the Army appropriation bill. The Securities and Exchange Commission expresses gratification at the 100 million dollar bond issue of the U. S. Steel Corporation, the first since 1907, because part of the money realized is to be used for plant construction and working capital, as well as to liquidate a fifty million dollar loan. The House will pass the bill, approved by the Senate, requiring registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission of a national association of over-the-counter brokers and dealers. The French Government has proposed to the United States and Great Britain that the franc be stabilized at 36 to the dollar, which would give the franc a value of about 2.79 cents. The American and British Governments, which are joined with France in the Tripartite agreement at first withheld their approval, because of the effect upon their export trade to France, and because of the unwillingness to confirm directly a French loan designed to enable France to increase her National Defense. Subsequently the two governments decided the French decision was within the spirit of the agreements. Reports that the United States will devalue the dollar further are denied by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Military Engineers To Meet

The Annual Meeting of The Society of American Military Engineers will be held at Fort Belvoir, Va., on Monday, May 9. A fine program of much interest has been arranged, and it is expected that a large number of members and friends interested in military engineering will attend.

The program will be as follows:

Registration—9:45 a. m., War Department Theatre.

Business Meeting—10:00 a. m., War Department Theatre.

Technical Meeting—10:45 a. m., War Department Theatre.

The program of the technical meeting will comprise the presentation of three papers on matters of current interest, by men well qualified to present their subjects. The speakers and their subjects are as follows:

1. The Stream-Lined Division and Its Engineering Component, by Lt. Col. S. C. Godfrey, Corps of Engineers.

2. Modern Naval Warfare, by Rear Adm. J. M. Reeves, USN, Ret., and former Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet.

3. Some Aspects of International Relationships, by Father Edmund A. Walsh, vice-President of the Georgetown University and Regent of its School of Foreign Service.

Luncheon—1:00 to 2:00 p. m., Officers' Club.

Afternoon Demonstrations—2:00 p. m. At 2:00 p. m. there will be a military demonstration of some phase of the activities of engineer troops.

All members of The Society with their families and friends, and those interested

MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, USN, Ret., Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, this week before a round table discussion of American Dependence on Foreign Trade, held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, declared that the American Merchant Marine rehabilitation program must be accelerated to meet the needs of both American industry and the Navy.

Admiral Land said in part:

"As a consequence of our neglect, our replacement needs today have become tremendous. Our total seagoing fleet consists of 1,422 vessels of 2,000 tons and over, aggregating 8,470,000 tons. Of this fleet, a total of 1,395 ships of 7,402,000 tons will be obsolete by 1942. To replace all the ships now nearing obsolescence would require the construction of 261 vessels of about 1,500,000 tons per year for the next 5 years. Such a program would cost in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000,000, at current price standards for labor and material.

"Badly as the merchant marine needs new ships, there is no thought of such a prodigious undertaking. We plan a more conservative approach.

"From the standpoint of national defense which is the government's primary interest in creating a strong merchant marine, our minimum needs according to the Navy's experts, require 500 ships within the next 10 years. These vessels, it has been estimated, will cost \$1,250,000,000. Although still pretentious, this represents a more rational program and one that should be within our capabilities.

"Insofar as the government-subsidized and government-owned fleet is concerned, this projected construction may represent a substantial beginning, but it is still far short of the replacement requirements of the foreign trade fleet, and farther from the 500 new ships needed by the Navy in the next 10 years to meet its minimum requirements. As for the replacement needs of the merchant marine as a whole, it is painfully deficient. Frankly, the program must be accelerated.

"Thinking of the merchant marine almost exclusively in the terms of the foreign trade fleet has become more or less habitual, and it is something that must be corrected to make a proper appraisal of its status. In size, the domestic fleet comprising ships engaged in coastwise and intercoastal commerce, exceeds the foreign trade fleet both in vessels and in tonnage. As an adjunct of the national defense, it would be equally valuable in time of emergency, and from a strictly commercial standpoint, the domestic fleet carries nearly four-fifths of our total water-borne traffic.

"Any program to develop and maintain an adequate and balanced merchant marine must provide for the rehabilitation of the domestic fleet. Under its general responsibility as the agency designated to accomplish this broad objective, the Maritime Commission is fully cognizant of the imperative needs of the domestic fleet, but unfortunately, under the law, it is not in a position to do much about it."

in military engineering and the National Defense are invited to be present. The program is one of unusual interest, and those attending can be assured of an entertaining meeting.

Members and visitors who use their own cars can reach Fort Belvoir, about 20 miles south of Washington, by taking the Washington-Richmond road, U. S. Route No. 1. They can also go by the Mt. Vernon Memorial Boulevard, which is some 3 miles longer, but is wider and more picturesque.

Those desiring transportation from Washington to Fort Belvoir and return should assemble at the Mills Building, Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street, at 8:45 a. m. Bus transportation will be provided at 50 cents the round trip. Luncheon can be secured at Fort Belvoir for a reasonable price.

It is requested that those who desire transportation notify the Executive Secretary, The Society of American Military Engineers, Mills Building, Washington, D. C., stating the number of persons in their party for whom transportation is desired.

Army-Navy Baseball

The Army-Navy baseball game and track meet will be held at Annapolis, Md., Saturday, May 28, 1938. No tickets will be necessary for admission to the track meet. Tickets for the baseball game may be had by application direct to the Army Athletic Association, West Point, N. Y., with the correct remittance for the number of tickets requested. Members may obtain four (4) tickets at twenty-five cents (\$.25) each, additional tickets at forty cents (\$.40) each.

The closing date for ticket applications is 4:00 p. m. May 16th. The Army Athletic Association reserves the right to reduce or reject applications for tickets provided our allotment of tickets from the Navy is not sufficient to fill the demand.

The Army-Navy Lacrosse game and the Army-Navy tennis match will be held at West Point, New York, on Saturday, May 28, 1938 at 2:30 p. m. Daylight Saving Time. Admission will be free and no tickets will be required for attendance at either of these events.

Consider Navy Construction Next Week

The House Naval Affairs Committee is expected to consider the Navy Public Works bill next week and report it shortly in order that supplementary appropriations may be made at this Congress. Hearings on the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill in which funds are proposed for the construction of two additional battleships will be started next week also, it is stated.

Lease New York Post

The House passed, May 2, a bill to authorize the War Department to lease the village of Youngstown, N. Y., a portion of the Ft. Niagara Military Reservation.

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Russian Railway Service Corp

Legislation giving officers of the Russian Railway Service Corps the status of World War emergency officers was approved by the Senate Military Committee this week.

Sewage Plant for Ft. Niagara

The Senate Military Committee this week approved a House bill authorizing the Army to lease four acres of Ft. Niagara, N. Y., to the village of Youngstown, N. Y., to erect a sewage disposal plant for the post and the village.

Marine Officer Wins Suit

Capt. David A. Stafford, USMC, has been awarded a judgment of \$1,838 against the United States by the Court of Claims for rental allowances during the period May 16, 1929 to Dec. 4, 1931, while he was assigned to the Nicaraguan National Guard.

Liberalize Burial Allowances

The House passed, May 2, the bill, H.R. 9231, authorizing the burial of Army personnel at Government expense in civilian cemeteries, and of personnel who are killed while absent without leave. A similar bill was approved by the Senate Military Committee, May 3.

Propelling Machinery Bids

The Navy Department announced this week that proposals for furnishing propelling machinery for six (6) Submarines, one (1) Mine Sweeper and one (1) Submarine Tender will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, June 8, 1938, when they will be publicly opened.

Army Decorations

The Senate Military Committee this week approved a bill to permit the following Army officers to accept foreign decorations which have been tendered them: Maj. Gen. William D. Connor, Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, Brig. Gen. Manus McCloskey, Col. Lester D. Baker, Col. Jerome G. Pillow, Col. Martin C. Shallenberger, Col. Edwin M. Watson, Col. F. Langley Witley, Lt. Col. John B. Coulter, Lt. Col. Howard C. Davidson, Lt. Col. John F. Davis, Lt. Col. Henry B. Lewis, Lt. Col. John E. McMahon, Jr., Lt. Col. William R. Schmidt, Lt. Col. Lawrence B. Weeks, Maj. Edward M. Almond, Maj. Norman E. Fiske, Maj. Samuel A. Greenwell, Maj. Lawrence C. Mitchell, Maj. Lowell M. Riley, Maj. Horace B. Smith, Maj. John A. Weeks, Capt. Mark M. Bontner, Jr., Capt. Malin Craig, Jr.,

Capt. George Honnen, Capt. George W. Read, Jr., Capt. Harry McK. Roper, Capt. Thomas D. White, and 2nd Lt. Lawrence A. Spilman.

Army Recruiting Resumed

Army recruiting—closed since January 15—reopened May 2 to permit acceptance of 1,800 qualified young men to fill vacancies occurring in Regular Army garrisons in the Panama Canal Zone and the Philippines.

Suspension of recruiting for Army garrisons in Hawaii and within the continental United States will continue, it was stated.

Fourteen hundred of the recruits sought will be sent to the Panama Canal Zone to serve in the Engineers, Medical Department, Coast Artillery, Field Artillery, and Infantry. The remaining four hundred are destined for the Philippines as members of the Coast Artillery and Infantry.

Enlisted Men to Pensacola

The following is a list of candidates who have been selected and ordered to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., for flight instruction and Naval Aviation Pilot instruction, class convening March 30, 1938. The length of this training is one year.

Homer Auld, AMM3c
Glen Paul Bailey, AMM2c
Arthur Lawrence Becker, RM2c
Arthur Hastings Bessellvire, AMM2c
Raymond H. Blankenship, AMM2c
John Roscoe Blylock, AMM2c
Herbert Peckham Boyce, AMM3c
Vernon Stanley Brewster, ACM1c
George Brice, AMM3c
James L. Bryant, AMM3c
Gilmour Harrison Calderwood, RM3c
John Lewis Callis, RM3c
Moreno John Caparrelli, ACM3c
John William Clark, AMM2c
Richard Francis Coan, RM3c
William C. Corbett, AMM2c
Paul Eugene Dickson, AMM3c
James Donell Dyer, AMM3c
Leland Orville Ebey, AMM2c
Edward George Eckstein, AMM3c
Robert Carl Engelbrecht, AMM1c
William Frederick Frush, AMM3c
Edward Francis Gallagher, AMM3c
Corbett L. Galloway, RM2c
Frederick Bacon Hang, AMM3c
Floyd Howard Hatcher, AMM3c
Charles Jack Herriott, RM3c
William Charles Hiller, AMM3c
Theodore E. R. Hinrichsen, AMM2c
Walter Holmquist, ACM3c
Horace Blanford Jackson, AMM3c
Joseph Walter Johns, RM2c
Randall Fredrick Kennon, AMM2c
Loyola Joseph Lawrence, AMM3c

Melville Le Compte, AMM3c
Joseph Freeman Long, ACM3c
Virgil Melvin Mayall, AMM3c
Glen Edwin McAlister, Seale
Francis Dale McCallister, AMM3c
Milton James McGarran, RM3c
Harold S. Moulson, Jr., ACM3c
Harry August Mueller, AMM1c
Herbert Ivan Nydahl, AMM3c
Cecil James Oliver, AMM3c
Morgan M. Perry, AMM2c
Frank Earle Rankin, AMM3c
David Hugh Reese, RM3c
William Beverly Reid, AMM3c
Paul Zeckesmund Rennert, AMM3c
Curtis Marion Richardson, AMM3c
Thomas Arnold Riddlehoover, AMM3c
Orren A. Roberts, AMM3c
Orville Willard Sanders, AMM3c
William Earnest Scarborough, AOM3c
Pasquale Rocco Schlavone, RM2c
Russell K. Silver, AMM3c
William Albert Simpson, AMM2c
Paul St. Jerne, AMM3c
George F. Sullivan, AMM3c
Valville Lynn Sutton, Jr., AMM3c
John William Taylor, AMM3c
James Boyce Thumk, AMM2c
Robert William Weber, AMM3c
Wilfred Joseph Wilmette, ACM2c

Ford Visits Navy Department

Henry Ford, Detroit motor manufacturer, paid a brief visit to the Navy Department while in Washington last week. He visited the offices which he shared at intervals with his friend Thomas A. Edison during the World War, and spent a few minutes in conversation with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison.

Ford built some three score eagle boats, patrol craft and submarine chasers for the Navy during the war, six of which are still in service. He was accompanied by his son, Edsel Ford, Assistant Secretary Edison described Mr. Ford's visit as "one of sentiment."

Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep yourself informed of the news of the services.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since April 23, 1938

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Hollis LeR. Muller, CAC, No. 37. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Cleveland C. Gee, CE, No. 41. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—John R. D. Matheson, CE, No. 42.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Howard J. Houghland, AC, No. 57. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—James G. Monihan, Cav., No. 62. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—William G. Simmons, Cav., No. 63.

Last promotion to the grade of Maj.—Earl C. Welsh, Inf., No. 86. Last nomination to the grade of Maj.—Robert F. Gill, CE, No. 91. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Henry T. Kent, Inf., No. 95.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 3490.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—John B. Richardson, Jr., No. 1953.

Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. Leeson O. Tarleton, MC, promoted to colonel.

Lt. Col. Shelley U. Marietta, MC, promoted to colonel.

Lt. Col. Robert Skelton, MC, promoted to colonel.

Lt. Col. Omar H. Quade, MC, promoted to colonel.

Lt. Col. Thomas E. Scott, MC, promoted to colonel.

1st Lt. Weldon K. Ruth, MC, promoted to captain.

1st Lt. Walter Smit, VC, promoted to captain.

—O—

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

May 5, 1938

Last commissioned Last to make number

Major General

Louis McC. Little Louis McC. Little

Brigadier General

James J. Meade James J. Meade

Colonel

Maurice E. Shearer Harry L. Smith

Lieutenant Colonel

John T. Walker Henry D. Linscott

Major

Edwin J. Farrell Julian N. Frisbie

Captains

Albert J. Keller Nelson K. Brown

First Lieutenant

John E. Weber John E. Weber

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Position in Military School by retired Army Officer, 39, graduate, Law School, The Citadel, Infantry & Signal Schools. Teaching experience. Write Box GC, Army and Navy Journal.

Colonel of Infantry with forty years service, 39 years old, much experience handling young men. Eight years ROTC duty. Knows management plans. Retired. Wants position as head of boy's school. Can furnish best of reference. Write Box OR, Army & Navy Journal.

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Property custodian or assistant to commandant preferably ROTC or Military School. Eligible for retirement coming June. Past eighteen years as sergeant instructor ROTC and National Guard, office and property experience. Excellent military record, other references. Appreciate early reply giving particulars. Tech. Sgt. Ervin Ross, c/o Adjutant General, Jefferson City, Missouri.

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Air Corps Progress

Some of the progress made in Air Corps materiel during the past year is summarized in the following extracts from the Air Corps news letter:

In line with the trend toward simplification of controls, supercharger regulators and automatic mixture controls have been under development. An automatic tank selector is the most recent object for study under this category.

Transparent Materials

The use of canopies has stimulated a search for material with the transparency of glass, but with less fragility and weight. The celluloid windows in the cargo airplanes soon became opaque. The cellulose acetate turrets on the bombers were an improvement but far from satisfactory. A new resinoid, methyl methacrylate, is definitely superior and will be standard equipment on many of the new types.

Testing Machine

Indicative of the trend in design, a 600,000-pound testing machine has been installed in the Material Branch laboratory.

New Chrome-Nickel-Molybdenum Alloy

With increase in power, engines operate at higher temperatures and there is an insistent demand for materials which will meet these conditions successfully. The silechrome valve steel used a few years ago had a tensile strength of 12,000 p.s.i. at 1600° F. The present valve steel is good for 32,000 p.s.i. and in the past year a chrome-nickel-molybdenum alloy has been developed which has a strength 75 per cent greater.

Self-Sealing Tubes

Tires and tubes which will seal themselves after being punctured by bullets are under development.

Bomb Rack

Experimental development and tests were completed on an improved type bomb rack assembly. This rack design provides for a wider selectivity in the release of bombs than the standard equipment, and includes an illuminated control panel on which is illustrated, by a series of electric lights, the size and location of bombs with which the rack is loaded for automatically spacing the location of impact when bombs are released in train. Two of these rack assemblies, which are suitable for installation in B-18 type airplanes, are being procured for service test.

Interval Control

For the purpose of automatically controlling the time element between successive bombs released in train, thereby producing the desired spacing of bombs on the ground, a mechanism has been successfully developed that can be installed within the electrical control circuit of existing attack and bombardment type airplanes. Sufficient quantities of this unit to equip all existing attack and bombardment airplanes are now under procurement.

Flexible Gun Installations

The development of turrets in which the gun and gunner are enclosed and which are arranged to produce the greatest possible field of fire have greatly improved operation conditions of flexibly mounted guns. This type of mounting is now required in the design of all bombardment airplanes where the efficiency of the gunner for defense purposes is of prime importance.

Automatic Gun Charging Mechanism

With a view to obtaining the maximum power of gun fire, especially in attack airplanes, which are normally equipped with four free firing small caliber machine guns, there has been successfully developed a device which automatically recharges the gun in case of malfunction, bringing it back into full operation without attention from the pilot. Quantities of this device have been procured for service test in attack airplanes and further development work is in progress with a view to simplifying installation requirements.

Flexible Gun Mounts

Adapters equipped with recoil compensating devices for application to .30 and .50 flexibly mounted guns have been developed which substantially reduce forces transmitted to adjacent airplane structures and increase the efficiency of the gunner with reference to field of fire.

Automatic Landing System

Because of the variety of items involved, equipment development is always of especial interest. This year the accomplishment of the first fully automatic airplane landing in history was an outstanding achievement. The equipment responsible for this accomplishment allows the pilot to fly the airplane by use of the radio beacon, or other navigational methods, to a point within twenty miles of the airfield at any normal cross country altitude. If when within this range the pilot closes the master automatic landing switch, the airplane will be turned automatically and flown to a point in line with the runway; automatically it will lose altitude and from that point will be flown to the airfield, a landing accomplished, and the airplane controlled to the end of the roll entirely by automatic means.

The achievement of automatic landing has been a more or less gradual development. For

the past two years airplanes have been flown automatically from point to point by means of the automatic gyro pilot and automatic accessory control devices. The first automatic instrument landing made in August, 1937, culminated in a series of fully automatic landings. As a safety factor in bad weather flying, it is anticipated that this system will prove of untold value. The development of such a system was in line with the policy of obtaining, as far as possible, automatic control of all airplane operations.

Sensitive Altimeter

Emphasis on navigation equipment resulted in 1937 in the development of several other important items of equipment. A sensitive altimeter known as the Type C-8 is one of these. This new altimeter is identical with the Type C-7 now in use except for a zero-setting scale graduated in inches of mercury pressure in addition to the zero-setting scale graduated in feet of altitude. The mercury pressure change was added to permit convenient reference by the pilot in both systems.

Gyro Magnetic Compass

Experimental tests of the gyro magnetic compass resulted in a service test order of 10 of these instruments being placed. This compass is in effect a magnetic north-seeking directional gyro. This objective is obtained by mounting a small magnet on the gyro rotor housing in such a manner that two small air jets maintain the gyro card in alignment with the magnetic meridian. Since the magnet is maintained in substantially a horizontal plane by the gyro even during turns, the turning errors usually found in magnetic compasses are eliminated. The tendency toward oscillation is also eliminated by the dead beat gyro. This compass, in order to

eliminate errors due to magnetic material, incorporates air bearings instead of the usual hardened steel type. This instrument promises to prove an important development in the near future.

Navigator's Drift Meter

The Type B-3 navigator's drift meter is, it is believed, the most remarkable ever furnished the service. This type of drift meter has resulted from the application of a self-erecting gyroscope upon which the reticle is carried to the optical system. Stabilization of the reticle eliminates the wandering of a ground object down the reticle lines and enables drift to be measured with uncanny accuracy and rapidly even at extreme altitudes. The Type B-3 instrument opens up a heretofore unexplored field in dead reckoning navigation.

Line of Position Computer

With the B-3 drift meter, a line of position computer, Type A-4, takes its place as a unique and remarkable conception. This instrument solves the usual celestial navigation problem without the use of almanac, tables, or graphical devices. It is not only unique in that the almanac data are incorporated, but it is the first celestial triangle computer in which positively geared rotary motion entirely replaces semi or full circular arcs normally representing the celestial and terrestrial circles involved. A radical mechanical departure makes possible the above substitution. The incorporation of differential counter type synchronizers greatly reduces the operating torque. Thus both ease and rapidity of operation are accomplished. With this computer the customary sun-star problem can be solved with an accuracy of two minutes of arc in two minutes of time, without the use of almanac, tables, or graphical devices.

Honor Girl Scout

Manila — An important event in the Girl Scout history of the Philippines took place during the Court of Awards of Palm Tree troop March 29 when Peggy Wharton, 17-year-old daughter of Maj. and Mrs. William L. Wharton, received the Golden Eaglet award. This is the highest award possible in the Girl Scout organization and is conferred by national headquarters on the basis of physical, mental, academic and character rating. The recipient must be more than sixteen years of age, must have earned 21 badges out of a possible 40, must have been a first class scout, must have spent more than two weeks at a scout camp, and must have trained other Girl Scouts for first class rank. This award is a rare one and this is the first time it has ever been made in the Philippines.

Approve Award of Medals

The Senate Military Committee has reported a bill authorizing the President to present a gold medal to Mrs. Robert Aldrich, nee Margaret Livingston Chandler, and posthumously to Anna Boulligny, deceased, who, during the War with Spain, voluntarily went to Puerto Rico and there rendered valuable service to the Army in the establishment and operation of Army hospitals.

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SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools and Camps listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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